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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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Complete

SOCIALIST SHOTS

CRASHING THROUGH FALSE ECONOMIC TEACHINGS.

The Kinship of Monarchy and Anarchy—Castro's "Insults" to Avariciousness — Carnegie's Certainties and Doubts — Miners Have Enough of Conciliation.

A London girl, 23 years old, but said to have remained physically and mentally not older than a baby, is reported to have been treated with thyroid and to have immediately started growing mentally and physically. The reports state that before treatment "the soft spot on the top of a baby's head could be felt on hers," and she was "mentally unobservant"; whereas, speedily upon treatment, the soft spot hardened, "her face developed," she "cut several new teeth," and most wonderful of all, "she has become extraordinarily loquacious, using a vocabulary she could not have acquired in two months." The latter improvement is said to show that "she unconsciously listened to and stored up words without the power of employing them."

Is this Labor's case? Stunted for want of the social thyroid secretion, and but awaiting a thyroid injection to have the soft spot on top of its head hardened, to have its teeth cut and to start using the vocabulary which it is unconsciously storing up?

Extremes meet; yes; and thereby prove their close kinship, at least that a common bond unites them. One day the An-archist Civillo plots to assassinate President Fallières; and now the Mon-archist Mathis attempts the same thing. An-archy would seem to be the exact opposite of Mon-archy, and Mon-archy of An-archy. Whatever difference may distinguish the two they have a common bond—morbid individualistic egotism. In the last analysis the Mon-archist is an An-archist, the An-archist a Mon-archist.

If, indeed, Gomez has assumed power in Venezuela upon the discovery of a plot by Castro to assassinate him, it would be interesting to know the role played in the plot, and in Gomez's elevation, by the Bermudez Asphalt Company of New York. If the despatches from Caracas are fakes or exaggerations, it would be interesting to know the role played by the same Asphalt Company in fabricating the news.

Right upon the heels of M. d'Albe's discovery, which will enable the capitalists to own, besides the body, also the soul of workingmen through the trustification of the ultra-violet rays of the sun in which alone the psychimeres can exist—right upon the heels of that comes the discovery of Prof. Francis Gano Benedict in Boston which will enable the capitalist class to know to a dot the minimum of food, etc., needed by a workingman in order to develop the amount of energy necessary for a specified work. No wonder that Elihu Root, who will enter the Senate on March 4, at noon, and who comes primed with "Labor legislation," is reported to have hurried to Boston, where he is an interested examiner of Prof. Benedict's discovery and invention.

The admission of "a diplomatist" that "no particular energy" would be displayed by the United States to stop the filibustering of arms to the anti-Castroists in Venezuela, tears the mask from the face of those high in office who have been fulminating over the "insults" and "abuses" "put by the dictator Castro upon this nation." It reveals that face to be the face of American capitalism, black and blue from the repeated slaps given it by the intrepid South American President in his attempts to keep its clutches off the resources of his country.

Whatever else the rumpus between Congress and the President may accomplish, one thing is certain—it has caused a fact of deep significance to be uncovered. The spy system is inseparable from despotism. Where despotism is the spy springs up. The Czar's regime is a fertile bed of the species spy. It seems that the latter day bourgeois presidential regime is soil for the same species. A Department of Spy has been flourishing de-facto in Washington. Like soil like fruit; like fruit like soil.

"Keen as steel" Carnegie had a "conviction" and an "opinion" at his hearing before the Ways and Means Committee. The conviction was that his steel plant no longer needed a tariff to protect it—the tariff now only hindered him in wiping out the small concerns. The opinion was that free trade would not cause wages to go down.

"If a judge was interested in a cause, you would not respect his decision, would you?" With these words the now free trade Carnegie overthrew the towering "statistical statements" of interested protectionists. Carnegie overthrew more than the protectionists. He overthrew also the free trade capitalists, himself included, that is, he overthrew the towering "statistical statements" made by the interested capitalists, himself included, in support of their false claims regarding the big wages they pay and the happy condition of their wage slaves.

Mr. James M. Beck, the leading counsel for the Bucks Stove and Range Co., who prosecuted the contempt proceedings against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, is a gentleman with an eye to the main chance. He is advertising himself as the man who rang "the death knell of the boycott," and as the man who obtained "the most important decision in a labor controversy." There may be enough fool capitalists to be taken in by this self-advertisement—and who will learn that the death knell of the boycott is ringable only as part of the orchestra that will celebrate the funeral obsequies of capitalism.

Many jokes are cracked upon Baxter Street where "pulling-in" is the practice, and not a few satires are let loose on the glowering tradesmen—glowering at each other, the one because the other succeeded in pulling a customer away from him, the other because the one tried to do the trick. What are the British and the German Empire but two at each other glowering Baxter Street tradesmen—the former because the latter got Castro's custom, the latter because the former collared Castro's trade?

The expression "the small millionaire" is beginning to spring up—quite significant of the fact that concentration is reaching the point when even a millionaire is a "small man," and only a multimillionaire can hold out.

Thomas Huxley must have felt a gentle glow of scientific satisfaction in his Westminster grave recently. Over thirty years ago Huxley, to its rage, exposed Salvation Armyism as a scheme for personal aggrandizment. In the New York police courts recently it was admitted by the "general" of one wing that the tambourine lassie solicitors of funds for the Army received fifty per cent. of their intake; forty per cent. went to the local staff officers, and ten per cent. went to the national headquarters. 50+40+10=100.—Where does the alleged charity come in?

Georgia's convicts, who presented Gov. Hoke Smith with a "costly diamond studded watch charm," project into the discussion on convict labor a rather intricate question, with intricate consequences.

Costly diamond studded watch charms are not producible in any alarming numbers among workingmen out of jail. Can it be that the much decried Southern "convict labor" is productive of greater affluence than "free labor"?

In spite of all the agitation right across her borders, in Georgia, against the abuses of the convict-leasing system, Alabama has just leased 200 convicts for five years to the Bessemer Coal and Iron Co. Alabama holds that this is "only a fair and equitable punishment for the various crimes of which the men have been convicted." How long will it be before some rough-shod college professor justifies the wage-slavery of the whole race on the plea that it is only a "fair and equitable punishment" for not having the lawless character and pitiless heart of which successful employers are made?

The mental and physical spine of D. B. Moore of Granite, Okla., which resisted triumphantly the blackguardism against the Socialist Labor Party wherewith the Socialist Party's spokesmen, and the class of people it attracts, seek to justify their own misdeeds, will now be put to an extra test. Only the imagination can picture the volume and quality of the letters Moore will now receive from the several Bureaus of Guttersnipes, whose only "Cause" is the nursing of the sundry and well deserved welts, administered upon their backs by the whip of the S. L. P., for their sundry and successive attempts to betray Socialism by endeavoring to substitute their own private and nasty selves and interests for the class and the interests of the proletariat.

Breaking stones has, from time immemorial been a convicts' occupation. New York city's out-of-works—out of work and in distress for no cause of their own, as the Association for the Improvement of the Poor admits—are being put to breaking stone on the roads of Blackwells Island. Rather a Hobson's choice for Labor. When employed, it is slave; when unemployed it is convict.

As the trial at Union City, Tenn., of the Night Riders charged with murdering Quentin Rankin at Reelsfoot Lake progresses facts are coming to light that go to prove that what is steeling the arms of "justice" in the case is, not indignation at the immorality of the Night Riding property holders who kill, burn and drag women out of their beds and lash them, but that the moving spring in the case is the West-Tennessee Land Company, a corporation of which one Judge Harris is the President and that obtained an injunction to prevent certain men from fishing in Reelsfoot Lake. In other words it is a fight between dogs-in-the-manger—each set of dogs trying to monopolize the earth for themselves.

Food for thought is furnished in the report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The report admits that fully 90 per cent. of the poor who applied for relief during the last year found themselves in utter distress "through no fault of their own"—an admission that knocks the underpinning from under the comfortable and capitalist self-laudatory claim that the poor are the product of their own shiftlessness.

When recently a sensational clergyman denounced a number of Judges for dining with Croker the Pharisaic press echoed the denunciation of Judges who owed their elevation to a political boss, claiming that such relations were purely part of Tammany impunity. And now, when a Republican judge in West Virginia is reported to be showing favoritism to Blaine Elkins, the son of Senator Elkins in the suit of an actress for breach of promise, the circumstance that the Judge owes his elevation to the Senator's influence is commented upon as a matter of course, and proper.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

JUDGE WRIGHT'S REVOLUTIONARY ACT--BACKWARD

Boiled down to its essence, the decision of Judge Wright sentencing Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to imprisonment for contempt amounts to the arrogation, on the part of the Judiciary, of the exercise of legislative functions. This implies a revolution. It is the smashing of the Constitution. It is even worse, infinitely worse.

The Judiciary may declare legislation void. When it does so its action is grounded upon the principle that the Legislature violated the Constitution—a law in existence. This is as far as the most liberal construction of the powers conferred by the Constitution can go. Judge Wright's decision amounts to legislating itself—and what kind of legislation!

There was not before the Court any issue concerning the correctness or incorrectness of Judge Gould's injunction. The only issue before the Court was whether Gompers and the rest obeyed the injunction or not. Its disobedience was admitted. Upon the fact of the disobedience Gompers and the rest were sentenced. In other words, an order issued by a Court forbidding a citizen from doing a thing amounts to a legal enactment that the thing forbidden to be done is criminal. It matters not that the criminal code does not enumerate such act or acts among the list of crimes. The Judge's "ipse dixit" is equal to such legislative action—it goes even further!

The circumstance that the acts of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were not criminal only adds point to the point. Even if criminal, the criminal Courts are the tribunals before which to ventilate such issues. No man shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law. If acts, alleged to be criminal can be punished by summary contempt proceedings the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in permanency, and we are in a permanent state of war.

What this means is obvious. Already there is the legal fiction that presumes the private citizen to know the law. Judge Wright's decision strips even the oath of office to uphold the law and the Constitution of all meaning. Who can take that oath if the law is not written in advance, and if it can be enacted on the spur of the moment by any Judge on the bench? When a citizen is henceforth "presumed to know the law," what is meant is that, he will be presumed to know the law in advance of its enactment. This in turn means the enforcement of ex post facto law, not in civil matters only, but in criminal matters as well—the acme of a despotism, expressly forbidden by the Constitution.

The principle is old that a country's criminal procedure is the barometer of its degree of civilization. With a President who assaults with impunity young ladies on a bridle path because they dared ride ahead of him, when he was simply taking an airing like themselves, and with a Judge Wright revolutionizing backward by enacting legislation, criminal legislation, at that, and then enforcing the same ex post facto, what is left to the people but Vigilance Committees?

THE VOTE.

Of the S. L. P. and the S. P.

The below tables register the vote of the S. L. P. and the S. P. as officially furnished to this office by the Secretaries of States. The official reports are still missing for only 3 States—Arkansas, North Carolina and Oregon.

S. L. P.

States.	1904	1908
Arizona	......	69
California	296	......
Colorado	335	......
Connecticut	575	608
Illinois	4,698	1,680
Indiana	1,598	643
Kentucky	596	404
Massachusetts	2,359	1,011
Michigan	1,012	1,096
Minnesota	974	......
Missouri	1,674	868
Montana	208	......
Nebraska	......	2
New Jersey	2,680	1,196
New York	7,459	3,877
Ohio	2,633	721
Pennsylvania	2,211	1,222
Rhode Island	488	182
Texas	421	176
Virginia	56	25
Washington	1,592	......
Wisconsin	223	314
Total	32,088	14,095

A decrease of 17,993.

S. P.

States.	1904	1908
Alabama	853	1,399
Arizona	1,304	1,912
California	29,535	28,659
Colorado	4,304	7,974
Connecticut	4,543	5,113
Delaware	146	239
Florida	2,337	3,447
Georgia	197	584
Idaho	4,949	6,400
Illinois	69,225	34,711
Indiana	12,013	13,476
Iowa	14,847	8,287
Kansas	15,494	12,420
Kentucky	3,602	4,066
Louisiana	995	2,538
Maine	2,103	1,758
Maryland	2,247	2,323
Massachusetts	13,604	10,778
Michigan	8,941	11,586
Minnesota	11,692	14,471
Mississippi	393	978
Missouri	13,009	15,431
Montana	5,676	5,855
Nebraska	7,412	3,524
Nevada	925	2,029
New Hampshire	1,090	1,299
New Jersey	9,587	10,253
New York	36,883	38,451
New Mexico	162	1,056
North Dakota	2,005	2,421
Ohio	36,260	33,795
Oklahoma	4,445	21,779
Pennsylvania	21,863	33,913
Rhode Island	956	1,365
South Carolina	22	100
South Dakota	3,138	2,846
Tennessee	1,354	1,870
Texas	2,791	7,870
Utah	5,767	4,895
Vermont	868	......
Virginia	218	255
Washingt[illegible]	10,023	14,177
West V[illegible]	1,572	3,679
Wyomi[illegible]	1,077	1,715
Total	398,645	409,869

An increase of 11,224.

The 1904 vote of the S. L. P. was—34,172.

The 1904 vote of the S. P. was—408,230.

MINE EXPLOSIONS.

Improper Ventilating Arrangements Contributing Causes.

Duquoin, Ill., December 20.—In view of the many explosions and accidents occurring in mines, and there being all kinds of "reasons" advanced as to the causes of these unfortunate events, "reasons" from all kind of people it may be as well for a coal miner to relate what he knows upon the subject. I am not a chemist, but I can submit certain facts for the consideration of the public.

I find that the richer the coal vein is, and the deeper in the earth we go, the hotter are the mines, and the more gas is produced.

I find that coal dust will burn but not explode. I have tried experiments myself along this line. I left coal dust in a drill hole next to powder. Coal dust will make the air heavier when dry and harder to circulate freely. Where a mine is hot and dry water should be sprinkled to keep down the dust and cool the air. Dust is fuel to explosions, but not the cause of them.

Wherever gas is found in any quantity it will always be found above the air or away from and where air currents cannot reach it. No doubt it is true that sufficient air is sent into almost every mine from the top, but it is wasted below by improper methods. For instance: Canvas is put up where trap doors should be provided. This is done to save employing trappers or door tenders. The "sheets," as this canvas is called, catch on the mine cars and are sometimes torn into strips, looking more like a great curtain of strings hanging across the entry way. The sheets are supposed to be breakers against the air and keep it from turning back in its circuit of the mine. The torn strips, however, do not accomplish this purpose.

Thorough circulation of air is absolutely necessary, but the main current of air sent into the mine does not always travel through the rooms and chambers via the cross cuts. It goes down the entry from which the rooms lead; what goes into the apartments is a secondary current. Cross cuts are supposed to be driven not over sixty feet apart: they should be closer if necessary, but the miner has no say in this matter.

Cross cuts are sometimes driven first on the right side, and then on the left side of an entry, between rooms about forty feet apart which makes each cut eighty feet apart, or three cross cuts per boundary room of 240 feet, all standing open most of the time.

Sometimes gas accumulates in the face of entries or of rooms. To get the gas out the men are not ordered to go about the job in the proper way, which would be to stretch a canvas down the middle of the compartment, dividing it into two passages to permit of a current of air being sent through. Instead, a straw boss with a Davy lamp is sent into the opening, and he takes his old coat and waves it up and down like a wild man trying to "shoo" it off. After this operation the passage is supposed to be O. K.

This was done at the Davies mine here. A straw boss went into the room with an open lamp before the miners went in to work. The gas had not been driven out by the shaking of the boss's coat, so the flame from the lamp ignited the gas and an explosion followed. Five or six men were burnt, one died, and the boss himself was badly hurt.

The abandoned workings are hardly if ever sealed off from the other workings. Gases accumulate in those places as a consequence of being forced in by the air pressure which is heavier than gas. Then when some one enters the old mine with a lamp a puff of air will set off an explosion at any moment.

The cause at the bottom of all explosions is the same as the causes that produce Slocum disasters: it's the chase after profits upon which the system of capital is built. These things will happen as long as capitalism lasts. The system must be ended and a new one put in its place. To do this, the workers of the land must get together and help to organize the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that has the program that can remedy conditions.

J. M. F.

WARRANT OUT FOR BOHN.

Three of His Associates Arrested for Breaking In and Larceny.

Paterson, N. J., December 28. — A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of Frank Bohn, Adolf Lessig, Fred Koettgen and Paul Coldiez, on the charges of breaking in and larceny. The acts complained of are alleged to have been committed on the night of Dec. 22, when, it is alleged, the four men broke into the headquarters of the I. W. W. and removed therefrom furniture and other property to the amount of $650. Their conduct looked suspicious to the police, and this prevented the property from being removed from the city, a circumstance that will enable the rightful owners to re-acquire possession. Lessig, Koettgen and Coldiez appeared in court and were admitted to bail in the amount of $400 each. Bohn, who resides in New York, and who, the police say, gave a Paterson address as his residence, and who his associates promised would be in court, did not appear, not having been found. The four men are associates of the Trautmann and St. John element who swung over to the Anarchists and out of the I. W. W. The members of the I. W. W., whose headquarters property was taken by the four men, compare the conduct of Bohn, who seems to have been the leader of the three men arrested, with the conduct of the Anarchist Camanita, who, after getting his fellows into trouble, vamoosed the ranch and left them in the lurch. Bohn is said to be now in Michigan. His associates say they expect him back.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RUSSIAN TREATY.

Pouren Defense Conference Organizes Work — Sympathetic Bodies Should Consult Executive Committee.

At the weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pouren Defense Conference, held at 235 East Broadway, arrangements were made for two large meetings in support of the campaign against the Russain Extradition Treaty, one to take place in Jersey City, the other in Philadelphia. Large meetings in New York City are being planned, but will not take place until Commissioner Hitchcock has rendered his decision in the pending Pouren case.

Prof. I. A. Hourwich, who as representative of the Conference has taken an active part in the defense of Christian Rudowitz in Chicago, reports that the movement in that city is going on with increased vigor. Prof. Wigmore of the Northwestern University Law School of Chicago, the author of a book on evidence, a standard authority on legal evidence, has thoroughly analyzed the whole evidence on record in the Rudowitz case and has rendered a carefully prepared opinion based thereon. He reaches the conclusion that the acts charged against Rudowitz and sustained by the evidence are beyond any question acts of a purely political character, **strikingly similar** to acts committed by the revolutionary colonists in 1775. The Chicago Defense League will publish this document.

After thorough discussion of the situation the Executive Committee unanimously reached the conclusion that reasons of policy make it desirable to use the utmost care in the conduct of public meetings regarding the Pouren and Rudowitz cases in this city while the decision in the Pouren case is still pending in court. All organizations in sympathy with the movement are most urgently requested to consult the Executive Committee before taking final action in arranging protest meetings. The Executive Committee deems it of the utmost importance that this request be complied with in every instance, since misdirected zeal is liable to do more harm than good.

JEWISH SOCIALISTS

HOLD CONVENTION AND FORM SOCIALIST LABOR FEDERATION.

Twenty-seven Delegates from Twelve Organizations Meet in New York—Adopt Principles of the S. L. P.—Fields Promising for Success of Movement.

Twenty-seven delegates, representing twelve Jewish Socialist organizations in the United States and Canada, met in convention on December 25, 26 and 27 at 235 East Broadway, New York city, for the purpose of forming a Jewish Socialist Labor Federation. The delegates were warmly received by members and friends of Section New York, S. L. P.

The convention took up a number of important matters, such as providing an organization for European Socialists who come to this country and who will not join the Socialist party because of its reform policies. The matter of putting "Der Arbeiter," the S. L. P. Jewish organ, upon a solid footing received much attention and plans which provide for a series of undertakings to help the paper were adopted.

The following preamble was submitted by the committee on organization and adopted by the convention:

"In the Labor Movement in this country, particularly in the Socialist Movement, there is a great deal of disagreement and confusion as to the methods and forms of organization for the Working Class. One part of the Socialist Movement declares pure and simple parliamentarism is all-sufficient in the struggle for the abolition of the wage system; another faction pronounces the economic organization as the only one required; and yet another recognizes the imperative necessity of class conscious political action as well as the revolutionary economic movement, with the workingmen industrially organized. We take the latter position, which is the position of the Socialist Labor Party, as the only correct one for the achievement of the emancipation of the Working Class.

"Among the Jewish workingmen in this country, there are large numbers of those who come over from other countries, particularly from Russia, convinced and devoted Socialists. But owing to the confusion they encounter in the movement here, their valuable energy is almost entirely lost.

"As a consequence the Socialist forces among the Jewish workingmen in this country are disorganized, and they are not capable of fulfilling such duties as lie upon them as Jewish Socialists.

"We do, therefore, form this organization for the purpose of uniting the now disunited Socialist forces among the Jewish workingmen, in order to propagate among the Jewish working masses the ideas of revolutionary Socialism upon the economic and political fields as above stated, and also organize them accordingly."

The committee on agitation recommended that the Executive Committee be authorized to issue a manifesto to Jewish workingmen expounding the principles of the Federation.

The question was taken up whether or not the Federation [illegible] the Socialist Labor Party as an integral part of it. The sentiment in favor of affiliating with the S. L. P. was unanimous, but the convention saw fit to lay this question over to the next convention. That action was taken for this particular reason: The Federation is just being formed. As such its future is problematic. The delegates wanted first to put the organization on a sound basis, build it up properly and make its existence secure before they would feel justified to make it an integral part of the Socialist Labor Party.

Under the head of reports of delegates as to the situation in their respective localities, most promisin prospects were shown to exist for tl upbuilding of movements.

The delegate from Buffalo reporte that the Socialist Labor Club, the o ganization he represents, has twen active members. They are busy c culating the "Arbeiter" among t Jewish workingmen, and have given substantial financial support the "Arbeiter." Public agitation m ings are held whenever possible.

In Buffalo the A. F. of L. Garr

(Continued on page 2.)

SCENES UNDESCRIBED

The Struggles and the Sufferings of the Widows and Orphans of the Marianna Mine Disaster.

By A Woman.

The capitalist world might have experienced a thrill of horror, if this most sensitive capitalist world had not long ago ceased thrilling over anything less horrible than a run-over poodle dog, a suicide bank president, an eloped debutante or a cold, starved city tom-cat; but we of the working world, who are less interested in the society news, have been given some food for thought by the Marianna mine horror.

There are impressions that one receives sometimes in childhood that leave such indelible marks upon one's mind that no future event can ever erase them. I have at least one such upon the tablet of my memory. When and where it was received I cannot say, but it was back in the impressionable days of my childhood and it was made by only a picture. It was a most simple picture, too, a barren coast, raging billows and a lone female figure in the typical suit of a poor fisherman's wife. It must have been called "After the Storm." The waves, the pose of the figure and the expression in the face, told the tale. He had gone down before overpowering forces to return no more. I never hear of a disaster but I see before me that lone, quiet figure, with frantic despair raging in her soul.

According to the official report, 151 men have been killed in the Marianna mine. How many despairing mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and sweethearts wandered to the brink of that abyss of death, never to see their dear ones in life again or to even recognize the tattered remains, statistics will never record, nor history tell. How many baby lips asked the question, "When is papa coming?" and got only tears for an answer can better be imagined that found out. What misery awaits these mourning homes no picture will show, nor story tell.

The bereaved women will not have time to plan the most becoming mourning costumes, nor will they have a chance to think of how long it is proper to go in mourning—wholly, half-ways, quarter-ways, or just a little bit "for manners' sake." They will have to scramble for the factory, kitchen or washtub to seek a job to fill in some manner the gap made in the family receipts. Their chief concern during these sad days must be to manage things so that nothing worse befalls them than slow starvation and protracted agony.

The body and soul of the little ones must be kept together. They are the future generation of wage slaves. The hungry factory, mill or mine is gaping to swallow them. They must indeed be willing to work cheap now. With dad's, at least to some extent, protecting arm removed they have lost all power of resistance. A miserable wage is better than starvation. They are grasped by the tentacles of the slimy monster that sucks their life blood for profits, and will be held in its grasp for the next shock. Then the bodies of another generation will be blown to atoms.

But there is a difference between the picture in my memory and this real scene. The fisherman whom the woman in the picture grieved for had gone down like a brave warrior in the natural course of a man's battle with the elements. He had fallen overpowered by a force a thousand times greater than his own. The Marianna miners were enticed into a gulf of living death. The craven cowards who pose as "benefactors of the human race," as "trustees for the people of the world's wealth," as "appointees by divine right of the natural resources," invited the miners into this "Black Hole," under the pretence that it was run for the purpose of allowing the miners to make a living. Death sat grinning down below, as he always sits on the profit-dedicated altar of capitalism. Through a crack in the wall he was carrying on a flirtation with Miss Neglect, one of the Muses in the temple of the god Capital.

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THOUGHTS AND THINGS

By H. S. K.

Long since the observation was that the gardener's doorway seldom boasted of flowers; that the cobbler's shoes needed mending; that the tailor's clothes were shabby, etc., etc. It is the same thing with some Socialists—their families know nothing of the Movement, or, if they do, the wives are apt to look upon it the same as a "bad habit," that the husband has, and the children very likely joke about it among themselves. The fault lies with the men that they do not explain things, or try to interest the folks at home. Mahomet the prophet of Moslem, a religion which is professed by some 200,000,000 human beings, had as his first believers his wife, some relatives and friends. Get the home folks in line for the Movement.

A bit of dialogue. First S. P.—I tell you we've got to depend more upon our literature, and less upon hurrah business in the future.

Second S. P.—True, very good. But where is the literature?

An S. P. paper, published not over a thousand miles from New York, had something to say recently about the railroad capitalists not equipping their rolling stock with safety devices; and how the law compelling them when passed was evaded, and extensions of time granted and all that. All correct enough, but why wasn't the further fact also stated, that every year, with the regularity of clock work, committees of the railroad brotherhoods, representing the men the law was to benefit, journeyed to Washington and begged that the roads be granted "another year" in which to murder a certain percentage of them? Maybe the S. P. editor didn't know this; or maybe it was feared that it would interfere with the financial receipts, to have published it.

I think it was the same enlightner of the working class that had something to say about other organizations being forced to take up S. P. "immediate demands" which led to a talk upon the subject between an S. L. P. and an S. P.

S. L. P.—When it comes to "immediate demands," the capitalist parties can give you cards and spades, and still beat you at that game. Stick to Socialism.

S. P.—Well, is not the ultimate of our platform the same as yours?

S. L. P.—Let us, for the sake of argument, agree that it is, still your platform is so clogged up with immediate demands that the ultimate is lost sight of.

Has the S. L. P. no immediate demand then? Yes, it has. Its immediate demand is its ultimate demand, its ultimate demand is its immediate demand—the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

No danger of any capitalist party, or interest, "taking up" that, any more than they would take up live coals in their hands.

Socialism, nothing but Socialism.

The "radicals" in the S. P. have had a bitter dose to swallow. They have allowed an element sweet of words to run things. If they really understand the deep philosophy of the class struggle they will know how to save themselves such pain in future.

The advocates of religion should see to it that the teaching of science is stopped in the public schools. A child of nine is learning something of physiology at school, the greatest duration of human life, etc. Then she goes to Sunday school, and there they tell her that men have lived ten times the length of the period that the physiology text book states. The two don't jibe; she asks me about it, and I stick up for the school book. Given information a child can reason.

The New Year approaches, the season in which the Socialist with the rest of the people indulges in retrospect and prospect. The retrospect shows progress, the prospect promises the same. The S. L. P., of all the political parties, alone came out of the recent conflict with its banner undefiled. The Party and its press hold the field. Uncompromising in its warfare against capitalism, and all its outposts; founded on the scientific principles of Socialism, employing tactics, without which disaster would ensue, the S. L. P. is paving the way for the ultimate triumph of Socialism.

In the midst of universal gloom we alone can feel cheerful. We are one year nearer liberation. Capitalism is closer to its grave. True the proletariat still gropes in the darkness of class-unconsciousness, but we can bring the light. Buckle down to the work. Push the propaganda, build up a growing army of class-conscious and militant Socialists, and the future will record ever greater strides toward the Socialist Republic.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

Mine Workers' Journal Flies Off the Handle.

Well, what's it all about? The United Mine Workers' Journal is throwing fits. It can't stomach detectives in the unions. Poor United Mine Workers' Journal. See what, in a recent issue, it had to say about spies:

"The frank, cold-blooded manner in which this Joy bunch of Grafters talk about furnishing thugs, spies and scabs to smash strikes and disrupt organizations is somewhat astonishing. There is probably no country in the world—not even Russia—in which such brazenness would be tolerated by public opinion as is revealed by the greedy vultures who operate these spying agencies and rat incubators.

"When reading such appeals for dirty business . . . one is compelled to marvel and wonder how much lower human beings can sink. The world has always cursed a Judas, but it appears that the thug agencies and their patrons are preparing to sanctify the treason of Judas and place a halo upon the head of every degenerate who is willing to prostitute whatever little manhood he may have had for a few crime-tainted dollars."

But why should the Mine Workers' Journal, or the editor thereof, get hot in the collar about spies? and administer a verbal spanking to the Joy detective agency? What about its own Johnnie dear, Johnnie Mitchell? Why not lay him over the knee and apply the slipper? Hasn't he taught the "brotherly" interest which Capital has for Labor; that is, Capital is Labor's brother? And for teaching such quackery to his constituency wasn't John Mitchell wined and dined and lauded by the nation's greatest? When, therefore, the gentle capitalist brothers demonstrate their brotherhood according to the teachings of the United Mine workers' idol, why fume and froth about it? Mitchell's words were good doctrine and surely there should be no rebellion. There must be a mistake somewhere.

Perhaps the United Mine Workers' Journal doesn't really mean that spies are contemptible brothers; the paper can't mean that. It just forgot itself in a fit of temper. Every family has brothers which sometimes fall out; but they make up again, and then all is well.

Of course, the journal of the miners will presently recover its peace of mind, and then it will beg forgiveness from its detective brother for calling him harsh names, and vow never to do so again.

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A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS ALL ABOUT MEN, NOTHING ABOUT PROPERTY.

As a product of its time, the Constitution of the United States was and is without counterpart. Gladstone gave words their way in praising it. Too much has not and cannot be said of the wisdom of the fathers who framed it. But idolatry is dangerous. Blind faith ought not to be a part of our national characteristics, and when from the cradle up—even from the halls of Congress—we hear that the "Great Instrument" stands beside the Bible, inviolate, that the Constitution of the United States is for the Nation, to-day, all that the anxious fathers wished that it might be one hundred and twenty years ago, we are being brought too far. It is giving the framers of the instrument credit for being inspired prophets of greater wisdom for the future than for their own day and generation.

They were not satisfied with the Constitution when it left their hands, as properly meeting the demands which immediately faced them. Neither were they satisfied with the Constitution itself. In short it was a compromise between many contending factions. It was simply the best that could be obtained at the time under the widely separated conditions and expectations of the detached elements working up in the struggling States. There were grave defects in the Constitution then, there are graver defects to-day, calling for careful revision.

There was a great difference between the two Conventions. That which met in 1776 was frankly Democratic. Success in its great and perilous undertaking was possible only with the support of the people; it must be with the people. The Great Declaration was an appeal to the masses. It declared that all men were "created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among them life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, to secure which rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that when a government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and institute a new government in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Never was the right of revolution more clearly asserted, or that government existed for the sole benefit of the people who were declared to be equal and endowed with the right to change their government at will when it did not subserve their welfare or obey their wishes. Not a word was there about property. Everything was about the people. The man was more than the dollar then, and the Convention was in earnest. Every member signed the Declaration, which was unanimously voted; according to Dr. Franklin's pertinent remark that it behooved them "to hang together or they would hang separately."

The Convention which met in 1787 was as reactionary as the other had been revolutionary and democratic. It had its beginning in commercial negotiations between the States, when they were weary with a long war, and when the fierce enthusiasm for liberty was somewhat relaxed by the pressing need to earn the comforts and necessities of life, and when oppressed by the ban upon prosperity caused by the uncertainties and impotence of the existing government were thoroughly exhausted. Under these conditions and with as many minds as there were men, the Convention of 1787 came together.

Ignoring the vital maxim that government should exist only by the consent of the governed, it sat behind closed doors that no breath of popular will should affect its decisions. To free the members from any future responsibility, all were prohibited from making copies of any kind of the resolutions or to correspond with constituents or others about matters pending before the Convention. Any record of yeas and nays, even, was forbidden; but one copy was kept without the knowledge of the Convention. It was kept by the one member best able to grasp each situation and make fair note of it. The journal was kept secret at the time and later a vote to destroy it fortunately failed. Madison's copy was finally published after the lapse of forty-nine years, when every member had passed beyond human accountability. Only twelve States were ever represented. One of these withdrew before the final result was reached. Of the sixty-five members, only fifty-five ever attended, and so far from being unanimous only thirty-nine signed the Constitution, and some of them actively opposed its ratification by their own States, later.

That the Constitution thus framed was reactionary was a matter of course. —Walter Clark, LL.D., Chief Justice Supreme Court of North Carolina.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

How infinitely gullible men and women are! Alas!

But don't despair! A scientific naturalist has discovered that gulls can not only talk but think!

Comrades and fellow-workers! Let us pound away at their thinking boxes with the hammer of the S. L. P. Some impression is bound to be made.

The world is suffering from an overdose of chin-waggery and ink-pottery of the wrong kind. What is wanted above all things is right action and good sense to guide it.

Workers of the world, unite! But if your masters tell you to cut each others throats—carve away.—Gustave Herve.

That is what capitalists mean when imploring the workers to unite. This is wrong action.

Every event taking place in the world to-day confirms the attitude of the S. L. P., showing to all who read the meaning of those events that the principles the party has been continually voicing in the past were absolutely correct. Truth is a rock.

Victor Greyson is right. The capitalist politicians of Britain are "murderers." And those who are not actual participators (capitalists) are the accomplices of the criminals.

The British capitalists—like all other capitalists—murder the producers of all wealth by compelling them to work and live in unwholesome conditions and by denying them as much of their own product as will keep them in average health and strength.

The sweating and robbing of little children which we hear from every part of this country, and of the world, is a fitting comment on Roosevelt's admired saying: "The best crop we can get is a crop of children."

The capitalist class has completely proved its utter incompetence to manage the life business of human society. The reins are falling from its nerveless paralyzed hands. Workers of the world, unite! Your mission is not only to win a world, but above all to save the human race.

Such a cause is enough to make even a coward brave and (pardon the hyberbole!) our great and beloved dead to rise from their graves and partake of the work in the honor, in the glory, and in the joy of the greatest event of all the ages—the glorious Revolution.—Sydney ePople.

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

JEWISH SOCIALISTS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Workers' unions had been strong, but owing to the well-known corrupt practices of the "labor leaders" the best members lost their jobs, or were compelled to leave town in search for other jobs, and the unions were demoralized.

The Buffalo field is very favorable for revolutionary Socialist propaganda, but there is a lack of speakers.

The sentiment among the rank and file of the Socialist party is very strong for unity, but the leaders are against it. The Jewish Socialist party branch holds business meetings only, but displays no activity.

The Paterson, N. J., delegates reported that sometime ago all the progressive organizations antagonized the Socialist Labor Party; now many of them are friendly toward the party and support it in its work.

The delegate stated that there had been some time ago but one strong Jewish A. F. of L. organization of weavers. Two officers absconded with the treasury; as a result the union went down, and the workingmen refused to join a union again. The I. W. W., however, had had a phenomenal success in reviving the confidence of the Jewish workingmen in an organization, and they joined the I. W. W. in large numbers. But the recent disturbances in the industrial union movement have almost completely undone all the work accomplished. The Industrial Union work, however, has been taken up again and will be carried on with vigor.

The Toronto, Can., delegate reported that the former Jewish branch of the I. W. W. Mixed Local carried on very successful propaganda for Industrial Unionism. The disruptive acts of the late I. W. W. convention forced that branch to repudiate the now notorious "headquarters." The branch re-organized into a Socialist Labor Club and has extended its propaganda to the political field. The club for the first time introduced the S. L. P. principles among the Jewish workingmen in Toronto. Besides the "Arbeiter," the club now also circulates the Weekly People.

The club sent to the convention twenty dollars by wire.

Very much along the same lines the reports of other delegates were.

At the afternoon session Joseph Chaiken of New York, was elected chairman.

The committee on organization presented their report, which occupied the entire session. The several articles proposed by the committee were accepted after due deliberation.

Important business is expected to come up at to-day's session, both with regard to propaganda work in general and with regard to the "Arbeiter" in particular.

The business of the convention will all be disposed of to-day.

In the evening a mass meeting will be held to ratify the acts of the convention, at 235 East Broadway. Addresses will be delivered by Daniel De Leon, David Pinski, Samuel Rosenfeld, Lilliput, Joseph Schlossberg, and others.

At the end of its sessions a mass meeting was held to ratify the work of the convention and to celebrate the launching of the organization.

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WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION

By MILA TUPPER MAYNARD.

y Courtesy of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.]

To understand the woman of to-day, we should know the woman of the past. To help make the woman of the future, all our hopes demand and our ideals picture, we must know what woman has been, and why.

Intelligent progress for the future must depend upon a clear understanding of the forces which have made for advancement in the past. To aid in the human uplift most effectively the individual must understand the law of social growth formulated during the same decade in which Darwin and Wallace made their illuminating discoveries in biology and Spencer marked out his brilliant generalization.

Law of Social Change.

Karl Marx in 1857 thus outlined the law of social change: "The mode of production in material life determines the general character of the social, political and spiritual processes of life. It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence, but, on the contrary, their social existence determines their consciousness." Marx also expresses the same principle in these words: "The mode of production of the physical means of life dominates, as a rule, the development of the social, political and intellectual life." As Darwin worked for twenty years to clarify his biological theory of the origin of species, so Marx studied and observed for more than fifteen years before he promulgated his theory of development in social structures. Vast as has been the influence of Darwin's work in reconstructing the thought horizons of mankind, the exiled German's sociological contribution is destined to be of far greater significance to the vital weal of the race. It not only throws penetrating, interpreting light upon the past, but clarifies countless puzzling problems of the present and opens radiant vistas for the future. It reveals the fact that as the steps of civilization have been fundamentally industrial, so the social progress of to-day and to-morrow must be sought in economic channels. It gives sure grounds for confidence that with economic justice and democracy sure, the most serious evils which have attended modern progress will disappear.

The air is full of protests and prophecies inspired by woman's imperfect status after fifty years of startling emergence into more public view. All manner of iconoclastic attacks are made upon matrimonial, political, social and household institutions as they concern woman, and whether woman is "emancipated" or of the old-fashioned domestic variety, whether she be household worker or factory hand, there is ample room for an arraignment of conditions and desire for a better order of things. If Marx is right in his law of social growth it is futile to storm political portals, rail at social injustices and follies or plead for a normal or rational uplift righting all wrongs.

The only sure progress lies in economic freedom for all, and effective service for woman's social and moral emancipation lies in aiding the industrial forces forever making for a new order, for democracy in material production. All other attempts at reform are but cutting off branches of a tree whose roots are undistrubed.

Will history prove this true?

Does History Show It?

Does the past show that women have always held the place in the social economy that the bread and butter conditions of the time made natural and inevitable?

Such is the fact as history reveals it; as students of savage and barbarous tribes have discovered it to be; as the earth records of primitive man tell the story.

We will trace the large, essential facts in woman's history.

Man, the animal, developed as the struggle with his physical conditions determined. Woman shared the struggle and upon her fell the first great task which brought families and tribes and the social nexus in all its forms. The mammalian mother, bearing in her body the child and nourishing this child at the breast brought the physical conditions or companionship, and when the grow- complexity of the human brain pro- ged the period of infancy, the fu- e sociability of humanity was as- ed.

he early human mothers were held t to the physical necessities of their but Nature was a pedagogue whose rial lessons were not to be despised. he mother instincts and the mother ere of immeasurable value to the rough them family and social ion became possible. The po- the mother was not only funda- in primitive society, but it was ognized, not with sentimental adu- n but in the structure of the early social organisms. For long eras, woman was the central unifying force in families, gens and tribes, and the dominating factor in the simple governments by which the communal life of these groups was administered.

Character of Family Alters.

A great deal has been learned of prehistoric man since the principle of evolution aroused students to realize that the past may be learned from the present, and that what savage races are to-day savage races of similar stages were thousands of years ago. By faithful study of the various types of savages and barbarians as they may still be found, and particularly as they were to be found in our own country a generation and a half ago, the science of sociology was enormously enriched, and the Marxian theory of social progress by means of industrial advance was invincibly reinforced by facts. It has been shown that wherever primitive man is found his social status conforms to one or another of the six stages of pre-civilized development, and these stages are marked (and determined) by the progress made in invention and discoveries, in tools, foods, domestication of animals and similar productive factors.

It is found that this character of the family and therfore the status of woman alters in various quarters of the globe and in far separated centuries after virtually the same order and always in conformity with the industrial progress attained.

The common assumption that what is must always have been has received many serious shocks in this era of evolutionary perspective, but few have been more startling than the discovery that "Woman's rights" are no new vagary of a revolutionary woman's century, but are an effort to regain a status held without question for countless generations.

This ascendancy of woman was the natural outcome of the earlier forms of family and tribal life. The father was but an ephemeral factor in the early family. Monogamy and even Patriarchy were late growths and all the earlier forms of family life had their unity through the mother. The mother was always known, the father rarely, if ever, hence the necessity of tracing families and descent through the female. Morgan finds three forms of family preceding the patriarchal and the monogamic—the consanguine, the punaluan, and the syndyasmian. The first of these is found only in most primitive savagery and is founded in the intermarriage of brothers and sisters, own and collateral, in groups. The punaluan family is constituted by the intermarriage of sisters, own or collateral, with a group of men who may or may not be related; or the marriage of brothers with a group of women, not necessarily related. The syndyasmian family, also termed the pairing family, marks the transition to later forms. It is a temporary and not exclusive form of mating.

Mother Preserves Unity.

In none of these could the unity of the family be preserved except through the mother. Yet these forms prevailed for periods far longer than the historic centuries in which polygamy and monogamy have been known. It is only in the higher stages of barbarism and in civilization that the father took recognized place and became the dominant factor in family and tribe.

The gens, that all-important unit of early society rested wholly on relationship through the mother. Each gens had a common female ancestor and the mother was head of the family. Woman had a voice in all affairs of the gentes, helping to elect sachems and military chiefs and exercising equal and often superior rights to the administrative affairs of the community. This era of the matriarchy, although but recently pointed out has been amply demonstrated, and added knowledge of its operation is being constantly brought to light. August Bebel gives many of these confirmatory facts in his "Woman Under Socialism." The most significant fact, however, is that woman's era of prominence and freedom was co-extensive with communistic production. For prior to the industrial conditions familiar in written history there were ages in which no private property was held and all the means of subsistence were held in common by gens, phratries or tribes.

It was not until communism gave way to private property that women lost their robust equality in the social life. A loss of equal industrial efficiency preceded her relegation to a comparatively servile place as part of the property claimed by man as his own. When tribes began to impinge upon territory occupied by other tribes, when population increased so that subsistence was not easily obtained, when the possession of lands could only be settled by force—then the physical strength and freedom of man came to be an essential factor in securing and retaining the land for tribal livelihood. The male warrior thus became the dominant factor in obtaining the food supply. With warfare came conquest, and with conquest slavery for the vanquished. With slavery came exploited toil for man, and toil or forced concubinage for women. The old gentile organization could not long withstand; nor could communism hold its own under these new conditions.

Effect of Tools.

Moreover, the pressure of population had also brought new industrial activities. The upper period of barbarism which saw the gradual overthrow of woman's ascendancy, and the growth of private property, was the period in which the iron plowshare was invented and localized agriculture became common. The axe, the spade and building utensils came into use and a new realm of industrial and consequent social life opened. All these new enterprises belonged to man's rather than woman's activity. As the first pottery came with woman's tasks about the fire where the babes were sheltered, so the products of iron smelting were the natural instruments of the male.

Thus military prowess for the protection of territory together with new industrial skill ushered in private property and civilization — the era of brilliant achievements and sombre wrongs, magnificent gains and temporary losses, stupendous conquests hiding from view the pathos of the vanquished.

During the centuries in which private property pushed the successful of the race from one material vantage point to another, there have been various tribes, peoples and classes, who paid for it all in exploitation and wretchedness. The victims have varied from time to time, but through it all, among all peoples and all classes, women have been the vanquished of civilization. Whether they were the wives and daughters of these at the top or at the bottom, the conquerors or the conquered, women have at all times and everywhere since civilization dethroned their prestige, been dependent and subservient. Whether this dependence was covered with flowers and cloth of gold or lay bare in sordid companionship with the servility of her toiling husband, the dependence has been equally pronounced. Subordination everywhere, tutelage and virtual slavery as a rule—such was the lot of the mothers of the race after private possession of property placed women among the goods and chattels to be presenally owned.

The condition of women in various countries and ages has differed, but their status has always reflected closely their economic privilege or impotence. The purchase of wives came to be common among most peoples. The laws of Ethelbert provide that if a man carry off a freeman's wife he must, at his own expense, procure the husband another wife.

Historians generally recognize the fact that women were property, but most of the older writers regard this as a remnant of savagery instead of seeing in it a comparatively new product of a changed economic system.

In India.

In India the subjection of women was so deeply implanted as to be little disturbed to this day. "Day and night must women be held by their protectors in a state of dependence," says one of the Hindoo scriptures.

However, even in India, women were sometimes given money by husbands or fathers. This was called "stridhana." The horrible suttee, or wife burning on bier of husband, had an economic origin. It was the result of woman's possession of property taken together with her despised status. "The family of the woman and the Brahmins had an interest in getting the life estate of the woman out of the way."

The rapid revolution effected by the new economic order is truly marvellous. The desire to keep heirship to property in the family overthrew customs of ages long development. Marriage out of the gens had become a cardinal principle, but both the law of Moses and of Solon decree that an heiress should marry in the tribe or family of the father. Often descent through a female was not recognized. Bebel well exclaims: "From all these arbitrary changes it is obvious: Man does not rule property; property rules him and becomes his master."

The purchase of women could only flourish where wives were desired and population less than could be wished. Where other conditions prevailed daughters were a drug on the market, and fathers had to guarantee some part of the family support. Hence arose the dowries. Fathers made the laws as well as the husbands, so that jealous efforts to protect a daughter in the money given her led at some periods to gleams of independence for women. In Greece and Rome this dowry was preserved for the woman, and in case of separation from husbands was retained by her. This added so much to woman's independence that later laws were passed providing that in divorces the dowry remained with the husband. Whereupon marriages for the direct purpose of divorcing the wife and retaining the dowry became common.

Woman's Long Subjection.

It is impossible in a short space to trace in detail or systematically the long, long story of woman's subjection. As a whole and in varying phases her status may always be traced to her power or want of power over the means of subsistence. But although this has been the true basis, each generation has had its own religion, poetry or sentiment by which it hid from itself the prosaic truth. The gods and the muses added mental and moral chains to those welded by economic pressure.

Women have been taught by insistent tutelage to be proud of the fetters which bound them in childish impotence. Crippled feet, wasp-like waists, dangling skirts, engrossing gee-gaws have been even more powerful than religious ardor in buttressing the prisons in which women lay content. But the real masonry back of all was industrial dependence.

To-day woman boasts many new rights and countless activities. Something has been breaking the chains. What has been at work?

A new system of production has entered the world. A revolution has taken place where revolution can be effective —in the methods of material production. The machine has come and has wrought transformation in production and hence eventually in all other social structures. Women have received their emancipation papers from the old slavery and have been given entrance into the world movement on the same terms as their brothers.

The machine brought huge production with large capital seeking large profits. The individual worker was an attachment to a machine and sex did not matter if the work could be done and cheaply. "The less skill and exertion of strength is implied in manual labor, in other words, the more modern industry becomes developed, the more the labor of men is superseded by that of women. Difference of age and sex have no longer any distinctive social validity for the working class. All are instruments of labor, more or less expensive to use, according to age and sex."

Not an Unmixed Good.

Woman's new freedom is far from an unmixed good. Like the freedom which came with the overthrow of feudal serfdom and the attainment of "free contract," it has been often but "freedom to starve."

However, woman is part and parcel of the modern world. Her problems are the problems of her class, not her sex, and her tasks are the world tasks which the stress of life has placed upon the industrial millions of to-day. It is theirs to push evolution on to a goal magnificent—freedom for all without regard to sex or class.

"The history of civilization is the history of class struggles," rings out the Communist Manifesto. Organic evolution through struggle for existence has come on and up through history, until now it is not individual with individual, gens with gens, nation with nation. It is no longer feudal lord with vassal knight, nor king with nobles; no longer budding capitalist against feudal rulers, feudal laws and feudal rights. It is at last a world struggle with but two contestants: the possessors and the dispossessed, the owners of the means of production and the producing masses, capitalist class against laboring class.

It is a mighty consummation. The victoy in this as in all struggles will be with the strong, the strong in real things, with the forces which are alive, essential, potent.

Labor will inherit the future, and with its ascendancy will perish exploitation, slavery, dependence. Women will help to win this last, best victory, and women will share in the full emancipation. At last will the sex whose mother function first made humanity human, and which for ages held the destiny of all social structure in its hand, come to its full development.

As in the past the sources of livelihood have been the chief foundation of all other factors in the life of woman, so that in the future they will dominate. With opportunity to labor free to woman as to man, with the full worth of her labor assured, she will be economically free and hence socially, mentally, spiritually free.

Where Lies the Fulcrum?

Can there be any doubt then as to where lies the fulcrum to move the world? The supreme task of to-day is to arouse the working class to a consciousness of its power and its destiny, to its mission as the nature-ordained savior of a society now caught in the grip of an outgrown economic order. Capitalism is doomed. Its organs are fast becoming rudimentary. Labor of brain and brawn alone is the necessary factor in society. The solidarity of labor is the key to the transition into another order of industry. To aid in bringing this solidarity, to co-operate with the mighty economic forces overthrowing the old and educating for the new is a task more significant and fruitful than any other cause can possibly command. History points out the path for to-day towards a sure to-morrow.

The recent past has offered many illustrations proving the failure of any but economic remedies to secure the effectual uplift of either women or humanity in general.

Great energy has been expended to secure political rights for women. It was believed that corruption would cease, wrongs be righted and far-reaching progress be effected if women had political power. Yet in states and countries where women have voted, capitalistic politics has continued to rule, class government has still borne its inevitable fruit, and women have been as powerless as "good men" in cleaning the Augean stables that capitalist rule has defiled. Political rights for women are valuable but not fundamental. Probably no further extension of democracy will be won until socialism brings it in effective and complete form. The most direct path to political power is economic.

Education for women has been widely extended during the past half century, yet educational institutions are so penetrated with capitalistic ideas that the college woman is, as a rule, a conservative rather than a progressive force. She finds, moreover, that the domestic and personal problems of the educated woman are no less serious than those of her less favored sister. Neither is it much easier for her to earn a livelihood if her opinions do not conform to the existing order. The intellectual worker finds little freedom unless readily adaptable in ideas.

Even economic efforts, if applied to effects rather than causes, have been disappointing. For twenty years social settlements, trades unions and the Consumers' Leagues have employed the ardent efforts of many earnest women. The results have been infinitesimal compared to the wrongs to be righted, and have only made more evident the need for a complete abolition of the system under which intolerable evils exist.

The Women of the Rich.

One class of modern women should not be overlooked, the wives and daughters of the rich. Never before in all history has there been a parasite so completely parasitical. Idleness leading to senseless activities, uselessness so complete that the strongest instincts of womanhood atrophy, childishness elevated to a cult of fashionable society—these are the characteristics marking this small and unimportant factor in modern life. This type of woman is the victim of the same gilded dependence that has appeared in earlier times and proves that even for the supposedly fortunate woman, the only hope lies in economic and industrial service.

Religion has always appealed to many, perhaps to the majority of women. But their devotion here has solved no problems, even when supported by clever and extensive systems such as the Salvation Army. Religion, in its institutional forms, is sure to reflect the interests of the dominant economic power and can never lead in ground plan progress.

Whether women study their ancient or their recent past, they will find that the only hope for world-lifting progress lies in aiding that one supreme dynamic of the time to fulfil its mission—the united effort of the workers in an intelligent use of their fundamental, invincible power.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1909.

If a judge was interested in a cause, you would not respect his decision, would you?

—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

VEILED PEONAGE.

What is announced as "the most comprehensive of employees' pension system" is to be put in operation by the Chicago packing firm of Morris & Co., on January 1, 1909. Closely looked into, the scheme is an elaborately veiled peonage scheme.

The Morris & Co. "system" combines a pension fund, an employees co-operative bank and an industrial profit sharing scheme.

None of the three elements that constitute the Morris & Co. system is new.

Pension funds have been schemed before. They are in operation on railroads and other capitalist establishments. Their practical working amounts to tying down the employee to the sweet will of the employer. The employee must contribute to the fund, or he forfeits his job; and he must have continued to be an employee or he forfeits his pension when it is to be due. The consequences need not be pointed out. They are obvious. Rather than forfeit his contributions to the pension and, along with that, the pension itself, the employee puts up with almost anything. His employment or his discharge being at the employer's will, the pension lure acts as a subjugator of the employee.

Employees' co-operative banks also are no new devil's device. These banks accomplish partly the purpose of a "pension fund," mainly they accomplish another purpose. Poultry raisers would have but little benefit of their fowl if these laid their eggs wherever they pleased. The eggs would be hard to find. Poultry raisers manage things so that their fowl lay their eggs at given places. That renders the eggs accessible to the poultry man. Employees' "co-operative banks" are of the nature of the prearranged nests on poultry farms. The employees make their deposits (lay their eggs) there—and the employer, who is the runner of the bank, thus has ready at hand the bulk of the cash he gives out in wages. Employees' "co-operative banks," accordingly, are not only one more fetter to make the worker subservient; they also serve the purpose of practically increasing the employer's disposable capital—thereby his club over his wage slaves.

Finally, profit sharing is old as any hill in the mountain range of Exploitation. Their course is not always lighted by the lurid lights of mass suicide among the workers that lighted the course of the Alfred Dolge profit sharing Dolgeville concern. They amount to a martingale that keeps the worker's neck bent. For the sake of the share, always illusory, the worker is driven to submit to an intensified exploitation.

The feature of the Morris & Co. "system" is that it combines all these three schemes of oppression. Any one of the schemes is a partial peonage; all the three schemes combined place the workers within a stockade that is none the less strong for being invisible, and rivets to his neck an iron collar that is none the less forceful for being intangible.

Chattel slavery hides its head in shame before the more powerful contrivance of "free labor"; peonage hides its head in shame before the "cleverer" Morris & Co. "system." As "free labor" under capitalism is veiled slavery, so is the Morris & Co. "system" veiled peonage.

Dead Herbert Spencer and deader Spencerism are being revived by an attempt to regalvanize the Spencerian article "The Coming Slavery." The attempt will dash itself against the living rock of the immortal Huxley's "Administrative Nihilism."

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

TO GET RID OF TRAMPS.

With a candor that is charming the Commissioners of Charities of the State of New York announce that they contemplate the securing of legislation that will compel the "habitually unemployed" to work, and that their plan has been "introduced in and has rid many countries in Europe of the tramp."

Indeed, the "plan" is well known in Europe. It is a historic plan. Historic also is the source of the tramp.

The tramp does not fall from the skies. He is a direct product of expropriation. He sprang up all over Europe when the land was seized by its present lordly holders, and its then occupants were set adrift. Particularly full is the history of England on the subject, also the history of Germany at the time of the Peasants War. The tramp being thus brought into existence, there was in plain view a class of "habitually unemployed," presenting a problem that taxed the heart and head of all the "charitable" folks of those days. The problem was finally "solved" by grabbing these "ne'er do weals" by the scrup of their necks and transporting them to colonies where they were made to work.

The New York Commissioners of Charities are a twentieth century American reproduction of the charitable folks of several hundred years ago in Europe. Before them is the identical problem—a large mass of expropriated people. The only difference is that large capital now takes the place of the sword. Smoked out of their havings by large concentrations of capital, small holders, jointly with proletarians whom machinery has displaced, roam about—a veritable herd of "habitually unemployed." What more natural but that the identical class of charitables, facing the same problem, should apply the same remedy? The "plan," accordingly, is to set up Colony farms, seize the "habitually unemployed," and force them to work, probably under an overseer's whip—just as it was done in the Virginias, or Botany Bay.

HE WHO TAKES THE SWORD SHALL PERISH WITH THE SWORD.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, sentenced to imprisonment upon the leading ground of "bringing about the breach of plaintiff's existing contracts with others," attest for the first time in their lives that these gentlemen have not lived in vain.

The severe sentences, pronounced by the Court, the Court declared were intended to be exemplary. The sentences are exemplary. They vindicate the moral principle that they that take the sword shall perish with the sword.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison took the sword of the "Contract"; with that sword they smote the American proletariat.

The "Contract" is a sacred thing. Its sacredness lies in its equity. The pledge made and exchanged between peers is a bond that binds with cords of moral strength. For that very reason the pledge extorted by force and by fraud is null. For that very reason to apply the name of "Contract" to the product of force and fraud, extorted from workingman by capitalist, is a double desecration. It desecrates the "Contract," by the vileness that is sought to be palmed off as "Contract"; it desecrates the moral sense itself that underlies the idea of "Contract." It defiles the "Contract."

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison took the sacred sword of the "Contract," and, instead of smiting therewith the capitalist desecrators of the equities of the "Contract"—instead of smiting therewith the capitalists, who, by fraud and the lash of hunger, extort pledges from Labor and then commit the infamy of pretending that such extortion is a "Contract," and of demanding that the same be sacredly lived up to—instead of swinging the sword of the moral principle that underlies the "Contract," of swinging it over the heads of the capitalist extorters—instead of that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison swung the sword over the head of the already sufficiently fettered proletariat, and preached to these and demanded of these that they bow in obedience to the "Sacredness of the Contract"—in fact driving them to bow before an obscene substitute, to the undoing of the proletariat, to the hamstringing of its powers, to the dislocating of its several limbs, to the incapacitating of it to move as one man, the alleged "Contract," ever fettering enough of them to render unanimous action impossible.

The sword that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison took is the sword that now they perish by—the Contract.

* * *

May this be atonement enough. May it mark the turning of a long lane. May the retribution that overtook Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison heal the wounds which they, in ignorance, it is to be hoped, have inflicted upon the Labor Movement, and gather the shattered forces of the proletariat that they, in ignorance, it is to be hoped, have scattered. May enlightened experience and experienced enlightenment henceforth bind the proletariat of the land in a solid body, and guide its path to its liberation.

"UNREASONABLY LOW PROFITS."

That elastic thing, a "reasonable profit", to which every capitalist insists he has a right was illumined in the course of this week from two different sides.

Judge Gary of the billion dollar profit Steel Trust, testifying before the Ways and Means Committee, said wofully his company only received 7.3 per cent. annually "upon its capitalization"—certainly, on the face of it, a poor showing as things go. Upon closer scrutiny it will be found that the poor showing is fictitious.

It is at this point that light comes from another side. The confidential conversation of two promoters is reported as follows:

"I took in two dollars just now," said the first promoter. "Good enough," came quickly from the second pard; "shall we issue additional stock to correspond with our increased capital, or shall we have lunch?"

This conversation may not be dismissed as a joke. It explains the "unreasonbly small profits" that capitalist concerns are ever complaining of, and "proving" with the percentage of the profit upon their "capitalization."

The game is worked this way:

Say, there is an actual investment of $500,000 and an actual profit of $100,000. That would be a 20 per cent. profit. The stock is then watered so as to present the appearance of a larger investment.

Say, the stock is by water raised to $1,000,000. The previous 20 per cent. profit is a goad to make larger profits. These are squeezed out of the workers in one or several scores of ways, with the result that the identical $500,000 investment yields a profit of $150,000. This is an actual profit of 30 per cent.—10 per cent. more than before. But the nominal capital or investment having been raised with water so as to appear to be $1,000,000, the profit then sinks to 15 per cent.

The next step is like unto the first. More watering inflates the actual investment of $500,000 to say, the proportions of $2,500,000; the actually larger profits of $150,000, made upon the first inflation, act as a fresh stimulus to some more extortion practiced upon the workers. The consequence is $200,000 profit—an actual profit of 40 per cent.—again 10 per cent. more. But the nominal capital having been watered so as to seem to be $2,500,000, the profit then sinks to 8 per cent!

And so on.

The long and short of the tale being that the larger the actual profits made by the capitalist the lower does the "unreasonably low profit" sink—in percentage.

The Republicans who insist upon a straight ticket next year are being called "Bourbons." They are charged with never learning. They are told that a straight Republican Mayoralty ticket invariably turns the city over to Tammany. They are then asked, Won't you ever learn? These Republican politicians are being slandered. They know but too much, and have learned but too well. Republican politicians get full fees from Tammany every time they set up a straight Republican ticket.

People that weep over the heavy bill of taxes that workingmen have to pay, now have fresh cause for more weeps. The U. S. Supreme Court decided that the State law, clapping a tax upon mortgages, is constitutional—and there we have one more tax strapped to the shoulders of the workers. Every workingman will now have to pay ½ of 1 per cent. for the registration of the mortgages on his real estate.

Fierce Anarchist plots, unearthed by an ever-vigilant police, are now—or never—due in Lisbon, Portugal, and Pittsburg, Pa. A shortage of $7,000,000 has been found in Lisbon city's accounts, while seven Councilmen and two bankers are arrested in Pittsburg for bribery, etc. It takes pretty tall Anarchist plots to draw attention away from such official misconduct and raise the hue and cry against innocent people.

From Omaha comes the news that the period of rapid growth in the number of small banks throughout the West is approaching an end—another way of saying that "prosperity" is becoming concentrated in the banking industry also, with the consequence of hard times for many in direct ratio to the good times enjoyed by the concentrators.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

SOCIOLOGIC FATALISM

If the "International Socialist Review"—an organ of the Socialist party, a party of "pure and simple political Socialism"; a party that ignores, if it does not deny the necessity of the economic organization in the achievement of the Social Revolution; a party with which "votes!" is the sole answer given to, and is considered a sufficient refutation of all charges regarding its economic and political vagaries and even iniquities;—if the "International Socialist Review" had for its purpose, not simply to pad its December issue, but to throw discredit upon the Socialist principle that political action alone, unaccompanied by the proper economic organization of the proletariat, is a flash in the pan, and a source of corruption—if that was the purpose of the "Review" it could hardly have done better than to publish Mr. Albert E. Averill's article "The Political Organization of the Proletariat." If, indeed, Mr. Averill's views are representative of the views of those who reject "pure and simple political Socialism," then, even the pure and simple political Socialism of the Socialist party were preferable. It, at least is action, some kind of action; Averillism is fatalism, and that spells bleeding to death in inactivity.

Political institutions—the institutions that are summed up in the technical term the "Political State," or "Political Government,"—are born of class distinctions. "Political Government" makes its appearance as a necessary agency of a tyrant class over a class to be tyrannized. The foundation of "Political Government" is the economic power of one class, and the economic impotence of another. Before "Political Government" there was "Economic Government." "Political Government" gradually supplanted its predecessor in the measure that the property necessary to produce with was transformed from collective to private property.

Whatever the reason, the fact is that under the communistic social system of old, which reflected the "Economic Government," the production of wealth remained at a minimum. Human emancipation from the thrall of toil for bare existence failed to progress. Hand in hand with the transformation of public into private property came increased production, increased wealth. The progress made in the potentiality of human happiness was paid for by the actuality of mass oppression. Private ownership of the necessaries wherewith to produce deepened the cleft between class and class, and thereby reflected itself into more and more sharply marked political institutions. Thus the enjoyment of human progress became the attribute of a small class, which helped itself to the "Political Government" as a means to keep the economically dispossessed class in subjection.

The contradiction between the economic possibilities of wellbeing and the economic fact of increased mass distress, coupled to the contradiction of collective labor conducted with the aid of privately owned means of production, not only marks the ripening of the time when the evolution from collective to private ownership, is forced to the next evolutionary stage, but it also designates imperatively what that next stage must be.

It is the stage in which the permanent good, that has been attained in the transition from the collective to the private system of ownership, shall be stripped of the evil that blights the good. That next stage is Socialism—or the Communism of old upon a 20th Century basis.

The return of society to the collective ownership of productive property, wipes out class distinctions. The restoration of the communistic social basis wipes out the "Political Government," which was reflected by a social system of classes, and in turn restores, by reflecting, the "Economic Government" of old.

This is the pending Social Revolution.

The nature of the pending Social Revolution dictates the means to carry it out.

The "Economic Government" must be ready to dethrone the "Political Government" which of old crowded it out, and itself assume the reins of production. The readiness of the "Economic Government" to step in implies the integrally and industrially organized productive and service forces of the land. The organization of these forces implies and requires previous revolutionary political action and agitation, in other words, a Socialist political party, that either shall have ushered the required economic organization into existence, or that shall have been projected by the same; that shall enable the economic organization to recruit its forces by officiating as its mouth piece in preaching the revolution upon the civilized plane of the hustings; and that, cause and effect acting and reacting upon each other, shall itself gather strength from the strength it imparts, until ultimate triumph is achievable in whatever way the eventual conjunction of events may enable, or compel, achievement.

Mr. Averill starts with a hopeless confusion of thought regarding the rise and growth of "Political Government"—an evolution that points with mathematical conclusiveness to the eventual and inevitable death, or collapse of "political institutions," along with "political power," etc. Of this Mr. Averill knows nothing and cares less. Proceeding from such a fundamental error, he speaks of the "political power" as a permanence, which, however, is to adapt itself to altering "economic powers"; and thus sliding from error into error, he pictures the industrial organization of the proletariat as the "political form," through which will be exercised the "political power" of future society. In other words, not realizing that the "Economic Government," implied in the Industrial, or Socialist Commonwealth, necessarily does away with and makes tabula rasa of "Political Government," "political institutions," and, consequently, of the "political power" that flows from the same, Mr. Averill causes the two contradictory and mutually repellant forms of "Economic" and of "Political Government" to be merged into one.

As always happens with fundamental errors, they drive to fatally wrong conclusions. The sociologically untrue premises from which Mr. Averill proceeds push him to false tactics—if the fatality of abject fatalism can be called tactics.

Mr. Averill is no dynamiter, veiled or otherwise—that much must be said in his favor. While his whole line of reasoning, as the conclusion of his premises, is a repudiation of political action, the repudiation does not remotely imply pure and simple physical forcism. With Socialist science Mr. Averill declares that capitalist exploitation quickens proletarian consciousness; with The People Mr. Averill recognizes that capitalism shapes the mold for the integrally industrial organization of the proletariat. From that point on Mr. Averill parts company with facts and reason. True enough he recommends "a general conference of labor Unions" but the conference is only to spread its apron, so to say, in order to catch the falling apple of the new social order. The work, the real work is left to the capitalist class itself. It is to go on "quickening" and "molding," until—until—until what?—until the capitalist shall "disappear," and capitalist power shall have "vanished."

That's fatalism.

Capitalism will not VANISH. It will remain until OVERTHROWN.

The Socialist Republic is unavoidable; the restoration of "Economic Government," or Administration, is inevitable—they are unavoidable and inevitable just because ours is not a generation of fatalists; just because our generation will not lie down or stand up with its arms crossed, but will organize the industrial battalions of Labor; just because our generation will avail itself of the weapon of political action whereby to make such organization possible.

THE S. L. P.—A SONG.

(With apologies to H. W. Longfellow.)

Tune—"O Hemlock Tree."

By H. L. San Francisco, Cal.

Oh Bourgeoisie! Oh Bourgeoisie!
How faithful are thy slaves!
Toil not alone in summer time,
But in the winter's frost and rime!
Oh Bourgeoisie! Oh Bourgeoisie!
How docile are thy slaves!

The craven priest! The craven priest!
How faithless to his vow!
He loves those in prosperity,
He leaves those in adversity!
The craven priest! The craven priest!
How faithless to his God!

The reptile press! The reptile press!
The mirror of all falsehood!
It ever aids the oppressor's reign,
It ever aids the slave to chain!
The reptile press! The reptile press!
The mirror of all falsehood!

Oh workingman! Oh workingman!
Look not for thy example
To Bourgeoisie and craven priest,
To reptile press the very least!
Oh workingman! Oh workingman!
Take not these for example!

The S. L. P.! The S. L. P.!
The proven friend of labor!
With principles and tactics tru
And fearless Party papers too!
The S. L. P.! The S. L. P.!
The staunchest friend of labor!

BACON'S APOTHEGMS

There was an Epicurean vaunted, that divers of other sects of philosophy did after turn Epicureans; but there was never any Epicurean that turned to any other sect. Whereupon a philosopher, that was of another sect, said, the reason was plain, for that cocks may be made capons; but capons could never be made cocks.

Mr. Popham (afterward Lord Chief Justice Popham(when he was speaker, and the House of Commons had sat long, and done in effect nothing, coming one day to Queen Elizabeth, she said to him: "Now, Mr. Speaker, what hath passed in the Commons House?" He answered: "If it please your Majesty, seven weeks."

Cato the major would say, that wise men learned more by fools, than fools by wise men.

Aristippus said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's wooers, that made love to the waiting woman.

An orator of Athens said to Demosthenes, "The Athenians will kill you if they wax mad." Demosthenes replied, "And they will kill you, if they be in good sense."

Cato the elder, what time many of the Romans had statues erected in their honor, was asked by one, in a kind of wonder, why he had none. He answered, he had much rather men should ask and wonder why he had no statue, than why he had a statue.

A certain friend of Sir Thomas More, taking great pains about a book, which he intended to publish (being well conceited of his own wit, which no man else thought worthy of commendation), brought it to Sir Thomas More to peruse it, and pass his judgment upon it, which he did; and finding nothing therein worthy of the press, he said to him, with a grave countenance, that if it were in verse, it would be more worthy. Upon which words, he went immediately and turned it into verse, and then brought it to Sir Thomas again, who, looking thereon, said soberly: "Yes, marry, now it is somewhat; for now it is rhyme; whereas before it was neither rhyme nor reason."

After the defeat of Cyrus the younger, Falinus was sent by the king to the Grecians (who had for their part rather victory than otherwise), to command them to yield their arms; which, when it was denied, Falinus said to Clearchus, "Well, then, the king lets you know, that if you remove from the place where you are now encamped, it is war; if you stay, it is truce. What shall I say you will do?" Clearchus answered, "It pleaseth us, as it pleaseth the king." "How is that?" saith Falinus. Saith Clearchus, "If we remove, war; if we stay, truce": and so would not disclose his purpose.

Plutarch said well: "It is otherwise in a commonwealth of men than of bees; the hive of a city or kingdom is in best condition, when there is least of noise or buzz in it."

In eighty-eight, when the queen went from Temple-bar along Fleet-street, the lawyers were ranked on one side, and the companies of the city on the other; said Master Bacon to a lawyer that stood next to him: "Do you observe the courtiers; if they bow first to the citizens they are in debt; if first to us, they are in laws."

Charles the Bald allowed one whose name was Scottus to sit at the table with him for his pleasure. Scottus sat on the other side of the table. One time the king, being merry with him, said to him: "What is there between Scot and sot?" Scottus answered, "The table only."

There was a marriage made between a **widow of great** wealth and a gentleman of great house that had no estate or means. Jack Roberts said that marriage was like a black pudding: the one brought blood, and the other brought suet and oatmeal.

TUBERCULOSIS AND POVERTY.

Pitiable Incident at Inquest over London Leatherdresser's Infant Son.

London, December 25. — "Death was due to tuberculosis accelerated by the poverty of his parents," said the jury at the inquest at Bethnal Green yesterday, on Albert Ince, 2 years old, of Nelson place, Shipton street, reports "Lloyd's News."

The father, a leather dresser, said he had been out of work for nine weeks, but had made about three shillings a week by selling bootlaces.

"Three shillings a week to keep five children and the mother and father!" said the surprised coroner. "Have you applied for parish relief?" "Yes, a fortnight ago, and they have left me four loaves, 2lbs. of meat and 1lb of tea and sugar."

The coroner continued: "But, of course, the mischief had been done by that time. (To the jury): The parents no doubt did the best they could for the children—the best they could on three shillings a week, but the mischief would be done to the child before parish relief was applied for." "It is a pity they did not get it earlier," commented a juror. The coroner (to his officer): "What sort of home is this?" Constable Daniels: "Very clean and very tidy, but awfully poor and scanty. There are really only a few sticks of furniture."

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am sorry to see you so enthusiastic about the Socialist Labor Party.

UNCLE SAM—Why sorry?

B. J.—Because you will be disappointed.

U. S.—Disappointed!

B. J.—I know you are no rainbow chaser, so in a way you won't be disappointed; but in another way you will. This Socialist movement is of very slow growth. Poverty has always been—always will be. You will never live to see it changed.

U. S.—O, ho! That's it? Now, you see here, Brother Jonathan. Somewhere about the end of the summer of 1861 you and I were walking one afternoon on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington. A negro woman walked just ahead of us. She carried a negro baby on her arm, and another about six, dragged beside her, holding on to her cheap calico skirt. Do you remember the circumstance?

B. J.—It is so long ago, I don't quite recall it——

U. S.—She was mumbling quite audibly. We could hear her. This is what she was saying in a semi-whine: "Nigger has always been slave, and always will be slave; it's no use."

B. J.—Yes, I recollect!

U. S.—And do you recollect how I pulled you by the sleeve, and then——

B. J.—Yes, yes; at the other end of the avenue just then resounded the fife and drum corps that headed the first regiment that went to the front.

U. S.—Exactly. The hopeless words of that wretched woman had hardly escaped her lips when her ears were struck by the martial music that heralded her deliverance.

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—And so it is to-day. As mistaken as that negro woman was that "negro had always been slave," are you now that poverty always has been. The negro ancestors of that woman had been free men and women in their wilds of Africa, the poverty-smitten wage-slave of to-day was not a wage-slave a hundred years ago. He has been reduced to that condition, and the poverty he now experiences—starvation, not through dearth, but in sight of plenty produced by himself;—nakedness, not through conflagration, but in sight of abundance of clothing woven and sewed by himself;—shelterlessness, not because of earthquakes, but in sight of innumerable houses built by himself; such poverty, such shocking wrong, is a spick and span new brand of poverty, which the capitalist system has produced and introduced.

B. J.—My statement was rash, I admit.

U. S.—And rash like that negro woman's whine that slavery would always be, is yours that poverty will last. Upon my ear sounds now, like in 1861, the notes of the drum and fife corps of the advancing columns that are to emancipate the wage-slave.

Stir yourself; be up and doing.
Fears are liars!
Perhaps in you smoke concealed,
Our comrades chase e'en now the flyers,
And, but for you, possess the field.

The People
CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

AN OKLAHOMITE'S REASONS FOR QUITTING THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been a dues-paying member of the Socialist party since the fall of 1903, having joined in Arkansas. Coming to Granite the following winter I became a charter member of Local Granite, which was organized in May, 1904.

At the inception of this local I became its secretary, which position I held continuously till last July.

Of course I had heard of the Socialist Labor Party soon after I began to read Socialist literature, but that information always came from S. P. sources, and the knowledge I received was not much to my taste. The "Appeal" more than once has incarnated in the S. L. P. De Leon, and has warned its readers against the S. L. P. rule of "tyranny and disruption." The slogan of the S. P. has ever been: "Down with De Leonism and up with Socialism!" I learned all this long before I became a member of the Socialist party. Whenever I asked about the S. L. P. my informant always told me that as far as the Socialist movement was concerned the S. L. P. didn't amount to anything; that it was composed of soreheads, knockers and disturbers, who could not co-operate in the interest of building up a party of Socialism; that no one was eligible to its membership but the propertiless wage slave; and that the party was under complete control of "Danny" De Leon, who ruled with the despotism of a Czar. I began the study of Socialism in 1900, and as my investigations progressed I learned to abhor the S. L. P., and particularly the very name of De Leon grated on my ears. When I began to read Marx, Engels and Liebknecht, I soon learned that some of the prominent leaders in the S. P. were at variance with these standard writers of Socialism.

This month, one year ago, I was a delegate from Local Granite to the State annual convention, held at Shawnee, and when the committee on party tactics reported: "The Socialist party stands with organized labor in all its struggles to resist capitalist aggression. . . . The Socialist party is always friendly toward labor organizations," etc., I arose to oppose the resolution as read and offered the following substitute: "That this convention recognizes the usefulness of the Industrial form of organization," and made a ten minutes' talk on the substitute. As soon as I concluded I was followed by a delegate who assailed my argument by branding it "De Leonism" and he said the convention should not entertain thoughts expressed by the previous speaker. He was implicitly obeyed, for no one favored the substitute. The prevailing idea with the delegates, was that would not do to resolute in favor of any particular form of organization, as it might antagonize the unions and thereby be a means of losing votes. This has been the policy of the party. Get votes! get votes!!

In the late national convention of the S. P. there were more than 3 to 1 against industrial unionism. It voted against liberal immigraton and against Socialist Unity, and for all of which I censure the conventien.

I oppose the Socialist party in believing that the political organization is all-sufficient for accomplishing the social revolution. I am not with it in thinking that the union is a transitory institution, and that it will pass away with the development of the capitalist system. I believe in the party owning its press, and oppose state autonomy as practised by the S. P. There are other reasons, but I must close.

D. B. Moore.

Granite, Okla., Dec. 21.

WILSHIRE AND THE VOLKSZEITUNG CORPORATION.

[The below is a copy of a file, thrust by Gayford Wilshire between the teeth of the Volkszeitung Corporation, and upon which the Corporation is wearing out its teeth.]

December 9, 1908.

Publishers of New Yorker Volkszeitung, New York City,

Dear Sirs:—

My attention has been called to an answer to my attorneys' letter to you, appearing in your issue of December 5, wherein you declare that "in your opinion my grievance should be presented against you through the Socialist Party, inasmuch as we are both members of the Socialist Party.

I would reply that in the first place, your paper is owned by a corporation, and a corporation cannot be a member of the Socialist Party. In the second place, if it was up to me to make known my grievance against you through the Socialist Party, then I ask you why it was not up to you to make your grievance first known through the Socialist Party without publishing it in a daily newspaper?

I am not only a Socialist but also a capitalist, and in the latter capacity an accusation that I am selling a swindling mining stock is not only a moral injury, but a financial one as well. Therefore, even if an appeal to the Socialist Party should exonerate me morally, they could not reimburse me financially. Hence my only relief is through the capitalistic courts.

However, I presume that you just as much as myself are merely seeking that the truth shall be established. You published an article practically calling the Bishop Creek a swindle. The best way for me to satisfy you that you have made a mis-statement, is to allow you to send a competent man to the mine to make an examination and a report. You had no right to form any judgment before you had done this, and since you did make your accusation before you had any accurate information, it seems to me it is up to you now to procure this information inasmuch as I will pay the expense for an investigation.

You are mistaken in saying that the capitalist press has ever printed anything which has given me the justification for a libel suit like that you have printed. The capitalist press has written some scurrilous articles, but it has always had the brains to do it in such a way that rendered them safe from a libel suit, and this is where you have failed.

My proposal in short is this. You send a competent man to Bishop Creek to make a report upon the mine. I will pay his total expenses, and merely demand in return that you will publish his report in full. I will be glad to hear from you at once if you will accept this proposal.

Faithfully yours,
GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

WAYLAND CATCHES A TARTAR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed communication is a copy of an answer I sent to J. A. Wayland in regard to a strenuous appeal to subscribe to his "Appeal to Reason." I took the paper the last year to keep tab on the S. P.-ites. My answer will best explain itself.

James M. Carnahan.

Bellingham, Wash., Dec. 15.

(Enclosure.)

To J. A. Wayland,
Girard, Kansas.

Your plea for my renewal another year to the "Appeal" is at hand, and was most carefully read. You are flattering me to say I am intelligent and fair-minded, and I should not be without the "Appeal to Reason." I can tell always a genuine article from a fake. I became class-conscious, but not by reading the "Appeal."

I remember well when you started the "Appeal" in 1895; and then in 1896 advised your readers to vote for Bryan and free silver. A nice how-do-you-do for a proletarian gospel.

Furthermore, I do well remember when Tammany saw its Gibraltar in danger and made a strenuous effort in 1899 to break up forever the uncompromising S. L. P. before it got strong enough to hold the balance of power in the N. Y. Legislature, you strained every nerve in your body to assist that reactionary movement.

Further, I remember the second convention of the I. W. W. in 1906, when you again assisted with might and main the reactionary C. O. Sherman and a job lot of the Western Federation of Miners, including Mahoney, Kirwan and O'Neill to break up the only bona fide labor organization in the country.

I still well remember the last convention of the S. P. at Chicago this year, when by a vote of 250, more or less, the delegates turned down industrial unionism and upheld organized scabbery, an organization that long ago lost all of its usefulness.

I also positively had taken a stand for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and the reason I did it is best known to you. But you have never through the "Appeal," or otherwise, said one word about Preston and Smith, who, in danger of their very lives, defended the cause of the working class.

The "Appeal" is not a Socialist paper, and therefore is of no use to a revolutionist, or for revolutionary propaganda work. The "Appeal" endorses every reactionary movement, and therefore cannot be of any use to the working class. The "Appeal to Reason" is laboring under a capitalist code of morals and therefore cannot make anyone class conscious. You had better join hands with Berger and Hillquit and sing in reactionary phrase that you will never step down to the proletarian rank.

Back here in my old home, it's no concern to the working class which capitalist has stolen the Alton Railroad.

No, Mr. Wayland, the "Appeal" is not up to date as you claim. Therefore, in your own words, I shall honestly and intelligently oppose it.

Yours as a proletarian worker,
James M. Carnahan.

Bellingham, Wash.

A JOSHER WHO LEARNED TO RESPECT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While standing on the railroad platform at Ottawa, Ill., last Saturday, waiting for a train home, a fellow travelling man engaged me in an argument as to the recent elections, he knowing that I was an S. L. P. man. He told me that we S. L. P. fellows did not make much of a showing, and that at the rate we were getting along it would take us a hundred years to gain our aims and objects. I told him that had the Socialist party elected the entire ticket they would have brought about another Paris Commune disaster, because that party allowed the working class to be organized in craft unions.

I did not know at the time that he was a member of the Socialist party, but he told me afterwards that he was and showed me an S. P. button concealed on the inside of his vest. Naturally he put up the silly argument that we can't take possession of the means of production from the capitalist class because that would be "confiscation." He agreed with their high priest, V. Berger, that we would buy all the instruments of production. When I asked him if he would buy back from a highwayman the things he was robbed of he saw the point.

After a while he claimed that he favored the idea of Single Tax. I asked him if the working class owned all the land in the universe and a few capitalists owned all the machinery of production, would not the workers be compelled to beg the masters for a chance to use machinery and tools, and that they consequently would dictate to Labor the same as now? He admitted the point.

He told me that he had been a member of the S. P. for two years, but never voted their ticket, always voting the Democratic. Before we got into Chicago he gave me his subscription for the Weekly People, and I sold him a couple of pamphlets. He promised to read the S. L. P. literature, and he admitted he learned more during the three hours' ride than in all the years he had been connected with the Socialist party.

So more and more of the position of the "dead" S. L. P. is brought to light to the detriment of the impostors of Socialism. My motto is: Spread the light; never mind the big vote.

D. Rudnick.

Hammond, Ind., Dec. 22.

LEAVE THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the last regular meeting held by the Scandinavian Workmen's Industrial Union, No. 365, of Jamestown, N. Y., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The fourth annual convention of the I. W. W., held in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1908, repudiated political action by striking out from the preamble the clause regarding the necessity of the working class being organized on the political as well as on the economic field; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 365 sever its connection with 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, from this date, recognizes the General Headquarters of the I. W. W. at 229 East Thirty-ninth street, New York, N. Y.; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., to the Daily and Weekly People and the Arbeteren for publication.

C. J. Blomberg,
Chairman.
Carl Swan,
Recording Sec'y.

Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 20.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

TRAUTMANNS NAILED

Fore and Aft by Wide-Awake Rank and Filers.

I.

42 Fox St., Bridgeport, Conn.,
Dec. 15, 1908.

Mr. D. De Leon,
Editor Daily People.

Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find two letters which you can inspect in regard to the nature of the same, and which we desire to have published. Not having any other source of publication we will leave the matter to your own discretion, but will say that we earnestly trust you will make public both copies, as we think it is only fair to defend ourselves through the press and show up the Trautmann element. We have nothing to be ashamed and are only too eager to bring the issue to light.

Trusting you will give the same your earnest consideration,—We are,

Yours for emancipation from wage slavery,

J. T. Riggs,
Chairman Resolution Committee.

II.

212 Bush Temple,
Chicago, October 28th, 1908.

Mr. George W. Fortt,
1100 Howard Ave.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Your letter containing a yard of resolutions passed has been received. They sound well—and indicate that they are fully in accord with the views of those who believe that every action needs a veil to hide the real purpose.

It will not be amiss to remind you that general headquarters sent to all locals that had not paid dues for six months a statement and a ruling, which you know was also received by local union No. 113 of Bridgeport. In that letter it was stated that local union No. 113 had not paid dues since September 26th, 1907, and that the local if it would not pay at the rate of ten members per month in dues it would, in conjunction with about 50 others, be considered defunct and out of existence. Whereupon the secretary of said local union No. 113 asked for a statement of the standing of the local which was sent showing a high indebtedness.

This debt was since reduced by the return of stamps,—this, however, does not alter the fact that the local, apart from not being in good standing for over nine months, owes headquarters an enormous sum for supplies furnished. It is certainly an easy way to put a "veil or screen" around such pernicious actions and call it a repudiation of the actions of a convention that went on record as classifying such acts as "fraud," and insisted on order, and made such rulings as will as much as possible prevent such things in future.

When during the strike in Bridgeport the funds of the I. W. W. were shamefully wasted by organizers and supporters of a political party, of whose paper you have received your information about the horrible acts of the last convention, when men like J. T. Hunter and Moskowitz, all of that "shield party" were drawing from the funds that I. W. W. members, whom you now denounce as "physical force advocates," collected and donated and sent to Bridgeport, you did not pass resolutions of condemnation; nay, when the third convention of the I. W. W. called for an accounting from the culprits and tried to prevent a further control of I. W. W. affairs by a coterie of frauds, you were instrumental in frustrating the efforts—and helped to shield those whose records in the case are blacker than that of any fakir in the A. F. of L.

It is necessary to remind you of all this—don't make us and others believe that that "veil resolution" you sent in will hide your true motives,—it's simple deceit heaped upon fraud.

Since you have voted yourselves out of the I. W. W. and were out for a year, your claim for the use of the Bulletin for the publication of that resolution sounds absurd. Whenever you have it published in The People, don't forget to send this also on, so that the world will learn the facts about the Bridgeport affairs, and know how 1,376 dollars were drawn in wages within three months by three men who were receiving their orders from the headquarters of the Daily People, and would not submit to the control by the I. W. W., bent apparently and so working and acting to bring the I. W. W. to discredit among the thousands of workers in that district, so that the political party from which you receive your information about the acts of the convention could come forth and proclaim itself as the only trustworthy redeemer and savior of the working class.

Yours for industrial freedom,
Wm. E. Trautmann.

III.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 15, 1908.

Mr. Wm. E. Trautmann,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: In reply to your defaming and cowardly letter of Oct. 28, in which you freely use the terms deceit, fraud, and the A. F. of L., in making the attempt to crawl still more under cover, and in your mad efforts to conceal the real issue at stake, we must say you seem to be knee-deep in conceit to conceive any such document as the one at hand in which you claim these men, J. T. Hunter and Moskowitz, appropriated $1,376 to themselves, this belonging to the I. W. W. Perhaps the third party you refer to was Miss E. G. Flynn, as the last named was the only one who received pay in full for the time in Bridgeport. The fact remains that neither Hunter nor Moskowitz were political organizers at that time, and that J. T. Hunter, notwithstanding the fact that he came to Bridgeport four or five times during the strike and did receive $2.50 of the I. W. W. funds, not enough to pay the railroad fare for one trip, this alone is sufficient to lead us to denounce you as a base prevaricator, but we shall refer to and use letters and statements above your own signature to clinch our claim. The resolutions we sent you and now in your possession speak for themselves. In a statement from you regarding indebtedness you allowed yourself to state that our entire indebtedness to headquarters was $45, this alone for due-stamps to the number of 300 which were not ordered but forwarded on your own responsibility. This we reduced to $15 by returning 200 stamps. This is an "enormous debt."

In a letter from you dated Aug. 13, 1907, you make the assertion that there is no money at headquarters at all. How could these men take the money when there was none? This is another serious falsehood on your part.

Again, in the same letter you claim that headquarters owe S. J. French his salary and expenses. How could he misappropriate the funds? Furthermore, you say that supplies and buttons were forwarded, by the sale of which he, French, could obtain his wages and expenses. Then on Aug. 23, 1907, in another letter bearing your signature you state that notwithstanding he, French, was authorized to keep the money raised through the sale of supplies and buttons for his salary and expenses, he forwarded to headquarters approximately $400 together with a loan from J. O. Johnson of $100. A horrible absconder is this man for committing this crime, yet you fail to settle with J. O. Johnson who still holds the unredeemed note bearing your signature for $100 which is many months overdue. This is evidence of your honor and integrity as manager at headquarters. Still you boast in your letter of Oct. 28, 1908, as classifying these acts as fraud, and insisted on order and would in the future prevent any such attempts if possible. This again brands you with deceit in hiding the real issue.

In a letter from S. J. French dated Chicago, Sept. 28, 1907, he informs us that he delivered at headquarters about $150; also that notices were received of contributions addressed to him here in Bridgeport that would amount to nearly $100 more. Organizer Thompson, after the strike was settled, returned $275 to headquarters. This amounts to over $900 in all. This is not a miserable showing by any means, especially if the men on strike received any benefits at all. This would make it appear that these "absconders" you refer to in your letter were hustlers in the way of making money for headquarters in the short interval of activities here in Bridgeport.

Now, sir, we think this is quite sufficient to nail the lie to your person and to substantiate our claim that you are hiding the real issue and dare not face the music, and we challenge you to make this statement public in any organ you see fit, especially the Bulletin. We expect to give not alone this but other statements bearing your signature the widest publicity.

We will forward all supplies on hand although paid for, including due-books, and German and English pamphlets, as you may have use for the same in endeavoring to secure physical force members and perhaps in the year 2008 you may reach the goal to which you aspire and to which you refer to Gompers of the A. F. of L., that of supreme control, or one man power providing you can distort the preamble sufficient to that end.

Yours for honesty and truth.

J. T. Riggs.
Chairman Resolution Committee.
J. T. Riggs.
A. B. Camp.
George W. Fortt.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The following five pamphlets will give the reader the ground work of the principles and tactics of the Socialist movement:

1. Socialism.
2. What Means This Strike?
3. Reform or Revolution.
4. Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
5. Socialism Versus Anarchism.

The lot with "Course of Reading" catalogue sent for 25 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York City.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. R. M., PITTSBURG, PA.—Monaca was mistakenly given as your address.

H. K., NEW YORK.—The leaflet "The Difference" was not written by any one man. It was compiled by several hands.

P. I. L., WATERTOWN, N. Y.—It should be sufficient to warn anyone against the sincerity of the anti-woman suffrage folks to see them rushing forward to the "defense of the home," and yet have not a word to say against the iniquity of tearing the wife from her household and flinging her into the factory. The ideal of these folksies is a proletariat, alien and disfranchised.

E. F., GLOBE, ARIZ.—The word "socially," in the statement that exchange value is determined by the amount of labor-power socially necessary to reproduce a commodity, is necessary in the sentence. To say that value is determined by the amount of labor necessary to reproduce the commodity would be wrong. If a man were to weave cloth to-day with an old loom it would take him twenty-four hours' work to produce a yard. That yard of cloth's value would not be the twenty-four hours' labor-power crystallized in it, because a yard of cloth can now be produced in half an hour. The present machinery of production in weaving renders no longer twenty-four hours, but only one-half an hour labor-power necessary. Hence the "socially" necessary, the labor-power necessary under an existing social conditons,—that is the determining factor.

T. C., NEW YORK—This office is not in the secrets of the private corporation that publishes the "Call." We have no idea how many men are on its editorial and reportorial staff, or what their respective salaries are, or have been. All that is known here is that, judging from some statements that have appeared in the "Call" upon the subject, it seeks to conceal the facts from its "owners."

S. F. F., WORCESTER, MASS.—The facts are—

Under existing conditions the larger the number of voting workingmen, the more numerous are the votes which the top-capitalist controls. At the same time, universal suffrage has a potentiality of grave danger to capitalism: so soon as the voting proletariat is properly organized economically their voting power would become redoubtable. Hence the move on the part of capitalism to disfranchise Labor.

From these facts follows:

First—That the capitalists (females and males) will oppose extending the suffrage to women: it would greatly swell the proletarian vote;

Secondly—That if the capitalists do extend the suffrage to women they thereby prove that they entertain greater contempt for the female proletarian vote than they entertain for the male.

A. W., MONTREAL, CANADA—If by "Christian" you understand the moral principle of "loving your neighbor as yourself"—no it is not possible to be a Christian, and live, under the present social system of capitalism.

T. A. V., SPOKANE, WASH.—The point is well taken. There is a third species of Anarchist that should have been mentioned in the article "A Word for the Anarchist" among the excluded species — the "philosophical" (God help philosophy!) Anarchist. That species consists of folks who like to seem unique, and whose shallow minds revel in paradoxes. Their prototypes were the Athenian sophists.

W. G. A., HAYWOOD, ENG.—Now to your fourth question—

An Industrial Local is an organization composed of craft-branches, grouped together around a common center. That common center is determined by the commodity which is the joint product of the craft branches. For instance, if newspapers are the joint product of several craft-branches, then the newspaper is the common center, the dominant factor, and gives its names to the Local. The jurisdiction of the Local is, accordingly, bounded by the joint product.

With the craft-branches, their jurisdiction is determined by the special tool used by each. In the above instance, the machine used by the compositors, the implements used by the stereotypers, the press used by the printers, the pen used by the writers, etc., will, in each instance, draw the respective boundaries of each craft-branch, all of which, together, go to make up the particular Industrial Local.

The leading conclusions herefrom are:

First—Seeing that hardly an industry but is tributary to others, the boundary line between Industrial Local and Industrial Local is not to be determined by any hard and fast rule. Other considerations come into play in each instance.

Second—At the formative stage of an Industrial Local, no hard and fast rules can be laid down for the organization of the branches. Either the various crafts men may be thrown together into one Mixed or Recruiting Local of a specific industry, until there shall be enough of all to organize all the branches; or, as fast as enough men of any one craft have been gathered in any Mixed Local they shall be organized as a craft-branch of the eventual Industrial Local. The latter method is preferable.

Next question next week.

B. S. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—Now to your second question—

There is no valid reason why Republicans should be angry at Gompers for his whooping things up for Bryan, any more than that they should be angry at Debs for his whooping things up against both Reps. and Dems. The Reps. can afford to jolly both Gompers and Debs. The one and the other leaves the workers utterly disorganized to avail themselves of any possible political victory—hence incapable of winning the political victory itself.

C. M. T., CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.—Now to your last question—

The "Wage Slave" is published in Hancock, Mich.

J. C., PHILA, PA.—Now to your fourth question—

He who cannot read the whole series of the Eugene Sue story "A Proletarian Family," misses a great treat. If he can only read a story or two he should read "The Pilgrim's Shell" and "The Iron Trevet."

E. U., MADISON, WIS.—There are four leading tests of the industrial situation at a given time. They are—the iron output; the amount of bank clearings; the number of business failures; and the volume of transactions on the Stock Exchange. With the exception of bank clearings, all the other tests point to continued hard times.

M. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—The way to do is to keep a copy of the article sent for publication. Then compare it with the corrected article as published. Grammar, orthography, punctuation and style will thereby be learned.

A. P., TACOMA, WASH.—"Headquarters" would never have accomplished the mischief they did, if men like yourself, of the rank and file, had promptly, by voice and act, called a stop to the crazy performances that the greed after "money" revealed in the "Bulletin" for nearly a year before the convention met. By the time the convention met, there was nothing left to meet. Fleas will ever crawl over the humble who allow them.

G. W., NEW YORK; J. D. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; E. R. M., PITTSBURG, PA.; D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.; J. F. D., NEW YORK; E. V., SPOKANE, WASH.; T. E. C., FITCHBURG, MASS.; A. B. A., KALISPELL, MONT.; G. F., DODSONS, ORE.; H. G. G., PORTLAND, ORE.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; W. H. C., CHICAGO, ILL.—Matter received.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

**New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.**

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the Massachusetts State Committee, S. L. P., was held on Tuesday, December 22, at 1165 Tremont street, Boston. Present — Mulligan, Houtenbrink, Starnfeldt and Bohmbach. Chairman, Houtenbrink.

Minutes of previous meeting read asd adopted.

Correspondence:—From Sections New Bedford, Boston and Somerville ordering due stamps. From Labor News Co., receipt for settlement of bill for campaign leaflets. From National Secretary, financial statement of Party printing plant. From Stoughton, Leominster, Fall River, Needham, Worcester, Boston, Milford and Secretary of Lettish Socialist Labor Federation returning campaign lists and funds. From secretary of the Scandinavian Socialist Federation, inviting a representative to the fifth annual convention to be held in Boston, January 1, 2 and 3. From Milford, requesting a Swedish speaker. From Karl Lindstrand of Lynn, application for membership-at-large; granted. From Sections Worcester, Pittsfield, New Bedford, Somerville, Boston, and Hayes of Leominster and Harding of Vineyard Haven casting votes for Arthur E. Reimer, candidate for National Executive Committeeman. From Sections Boston and Somerville nominating John Sweeney for secretary-treasurer of S. E. C. for incoming term.

Credentials ordered sent to National Secretary for A. E. Reimer, N. E. C. member. Ferdinand Houtenbrink was upon motion elected to represent the S. E. C. at the Scandinavian Socialist Federation contention.

Moved and carried that a call be issued for conference of Party members, to be held Sunday, January 10, at 2 p. m., in Room 1. 1165 Tremont street, Boston, to hear the report of N. E. C. member and to arrange for means to carry on agitation in the state.

John Sweeney, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut met in regular session at Headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford, with Fred Lechner in the chair. A. Gierginsky and Chas. Backofen absent.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. The following communications were received, acted on and filed:

From Section Stonington, sent $6 for due stamps, and matter regarding campaign list.

From Section New Haven, sent $3 for due stamps.

From National Secretary regarding Section matters.

From Section Rockville, $6; for due stamps and matters regarding campaign list.

Referendum votes for N. E. C. member were received as follows: J. Marek, 43; J. Breuer, 14.

Financial report: Income, $20.37; expenses, $11.10.

Application for membership at large, Wm. Gieser, farmer, age 55, W. Center, So. Manchester.

No further business on hand the meeting adjourned.

Frank Knotek, Recording Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, met Sunday, December 20, at 2309 Lebanon street, Pittsburg, with Weber as chairman. Present: Gray, Weber, Rupp, Clever, Pearce, Mueller, Clark, Zikmund and Thomas. Absent: Drugmand and Brucks.

Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Communications were received from P. Augustine containing financial statement of party; from A. Mullen, order for dues stamps and inquiring about vote for N. E. C. members; from Chas. Rupp and Wm. Adamek, ordering due stamps; from J. Barndt, application for membership-at-large; from J. C. Newcomb, inquiring about the party.

On motion communications were received, acted on and filed.

Motion by Rupp and Gray that J. Barndt be admitted to membership, carried.

Motion by Pearce and Thomas that vote for seat of state committee and secretary be submitted to membership, carried.

Motion by Gray and Thomas that S. E. C. loan Section Allegheny County the sum of $86 to be used for agitation purposes, carried.

The canvass of vote for N. E. C. member showed W. H. Thomas to have received the largest vote and he was declared elected.

Motion by Gray and Pearce that Thomas be advanced $30 for expense trip to N. E. C .meeting, carried.

Bill of Markley for trip to New Castle, ordered paid.

Bill of Gray and rent for December ordered paid.

Warrant for $17.20 to cover expense for November, ordered drawn.

Motion to adjourn, carried.

L. M. Barhydt, Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

John Craig, Newburgh, N. Y.	$1.00
H. Reigate, Toronto, Canada	.25
Frank W. Anderson, Ooakland, Cal.	1.00
L. Lafferty, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
H. Richter, Detroit, Mich.	.40
G. G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Geo. Wilrich, Denver, Colo.	1.00
James M. Carnahan, Bellingham, Wash.	.23
Dan Lyons, Bear River, Minn.	1.00
A. Pielerieo, Panama	10.00
Come Again, Panama	5.00
Joe. Weiser, Panama	1.00
J. Mann, Chicago, Ill.	.50
John & Gust. Lidberg, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00
Thos. P. Landee, Eureka, Cal.	1.00
3rd, 6th & 10th A. D., N. Y.	1.35
Total	28.73
Previously acknowledged	3,370.24
Grand Total	$3,398.97

'XMAS BOX.

Lucky Brass, New York	.50
F. Weber, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	.50
H. Muller, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1.00
W. Pickering, Dovercourt, Can.	.33
Collected by employes of Perlman & Hirschfeld, New York	3.00
John Sweency, Hoboken, N. J.	1.50
Geo. Anderson, Denver, Colo.	1.00
John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
T. H. Joslin, Brighton, Mass.	1.00
N. Reihmer, Chicago, Ill.	.50
T. M. Davis, Chicago, Ill.	.50
C. Pierson, Chicago, Ill.	.50
Harry Jones, Shawnee, Ohio	1.00
Julius Nocker, Shawnee, Ohio	1.00
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal.	$2.00
Isadore Kronman, Cleveland, O.	2.00
Lillie & Sigmund Touroff, N. Y.	5.00
Thos. P. Landee, Eureka, Cal.	5.00
H. K. Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Section Plainfield, N. J.	2.00
Total	$31.38
Previously acknowledged	43.06
	$74.44

SOCIALISTS:

HOW TO MAKE THEM.

First speak, argue and convince people that conditions are not what they should be.

If lectures on Socialism are given in your town, induce your friend to attend.

Inform your friend in advance that you want his opinion of the lecture. That will make him very attentive to the lecturer.

But that is not all. It is really only the beginning.

To become and remain a Socialist one must continually be in touch with the Labor Movement.

It is essential to be informed of the constant development taking place in the world of labor. It is important to know of its errors and profit by its experience.

How can that be done? By reading the official organ of the S. L. P.: the Daily or Weekly People.

Your friend can not read English? But you said that he reads Jewish.

Well and good.

Here is an opportunity that both you and your friend should grasp.

The S. L. P. publishes a Jewish weekly paper, "Der Arbeiter."

It costs 50 cents a year.

Each yearly subscriber is entitled to a large and beautiful picture (16 by 20 inches) of Karl Marx.

You, upon sending in five yearly subscribers, will also receive a picture for your services.

As soon as you obtain a subscriber send in the money. Do not wait until you have all the five.

"Der Arbeiter" is an excellent Socialist and literary paper.

Henry. Jager, Manager.
"Der Arbeiter," 28 City Hall Place,
New York.

$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

BUSINESS NOTES

Begin the new year right with a resolve to increase your activity in spreading the Party's literature, especially the Daily and Weekly People. One subscriber per month from each Party member and friend of the Cause is not asking too much, moreso in the light of the special premium inducement we are offering to make sub. getting easier. Fall to work and make 1909 The People's banner year.

Those sending two or more:

Herbert Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	5
F. Fellermann, Hartford, Conn.	3
E. B. Mercadier, San Jose, Cal.	2
H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.	2
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash.	2
Colorado S. E. C.	38
R. McLure, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
O. W. Nelson, Houston, Tex.	2
H. Cody, Christobal, Panama	32
Ch. Pierson, Chicago, Ill.	2
22d & 22th A. D., N. Y.	2
Richard Coe, Cumberland, B. C.	6
J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O.	2
30th & 32d A. D. N. Y.	4
J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind.	2
Section Denver, Colo.	4
T. H. Farren, Bridgeport, Conn.	2
J. Breuer, Hartford, Conn.	4
9th & 11th A. D., N. Y.	3
H. Mueller, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	2

Prepaid Cards:

Section Rockville, Conn., $5; H. Mueller, Wilkinsburg, Pa., $10; J. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill., $5; 22d & 24th A. D., N. Y., $1.25; Press Committee, Cincinnati, O., $6.50.

This has been a record breaking week for Labor News sales and has kept our office busy all Christmas day filling orders for shipment. It is a good sign and portends increased activity all around.

SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION

IT ENABLES THE SOCIALIST TO DO MORE AND BETTER WORK FOR THE ADVANCE OF THE CAUSE.

When several people think alike upon a certain thing that they would like to see more widespread, they naturally get together, recognizing that unitedly they can accomplish much more than would be the result of each individually pursuing his own course. This getting together is called organization.

One man by himself can conduct his agitation pretty much as he pleases, but to permit this in organization would be to have members working at cross purposes, which would defeat the very object in getting together. The object of organization is to move together as one, with the united power of all; hence the need for rules and discipline.

Propaganda, when conducted individually requires funds, as it does also when conducted as an organization. In order to support the work a certain amount, or dues, is exacted from each member. In the Socialist Labor Party dues are put at what the average member can pay. Above that there is plenty of scope for those who have more than the minimum, and whose spirit of liberality moves them to contribute. This in brief is organizaton.

There are many supporters of the S. L. P. who should attach themselves to the party organization. Of all the requirements that await upon such friends of the Party at the present time the demand for an intelligent discharge of duty stands pre-eminent.

Day by day more and more people are being thrust into the condition where they must give some heed to the causes of it all. Left to themselves, they grope in the dark. Suffering alone is not necessarily an enlightener. The Socialist must show them the cause of their suffering and the way out. Capitalism is doing its share, but we must supplement the work of capitalism by educating and organizing the workers.

Compared with the vast army of toilers the Socialists are few indeed, but joined together, well organized and drilled, they can permeate the proletarian body with Socialism until it shall rise in its might and thunder forth the decree that abolishes capitalism.

Those of our readers, who are not members of the Party, and would see things moving faster Socialismward, consider if it is not your duty to join with the organization and lend your weight to the movement. The cause of Socialism can only be advanced by organization of the Socialists.

If you wish to know how, where and when to join the Party, the conditions of membership, or any other information, write to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

To know one's duty and to do it is the need of the hour.

J. H.

MILWAUKEE LECTURE.

On SUNDAY, January 3, at 2:30 p. m., H. Hillman will deliver a lecture on "The Economic Teachings of Karl Marx," at the headquarters of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., at Hoffmann's Hall, N.-W. corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. All readers of this paper are welcome.

Section Milwaukee will hold a general meeting TUESDAY evening, Jan. 5, at headquarters. All party members are requested to attend.

Alb. Schnabel, Org.

NOTICE, SECTION VANCOUVER, B. C.

As no communications have been received in this office from Section Vancouver, S. L. P., since June, 1908, although several letters have been sent to R. Baker, 1319 Howe street, it is desirable that some member of the Section, seeing this notice would please communicate with Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, S. L. P., of Canada, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

> Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

8 Volumes on Sale.		11 More in Course of Publication.	
THE GOLD SICKLE	50c.	THE ABBATIAL CROSIER	50c.
THE BRASS BELL	50c	THE INFANT'S SKULL	50c.
THE PONIARD'S HILT	75c.	THE PILGRIM'S SHELL	75c.
THE BRANDING NEEDLE	50c.	THE IRON TREVET	75c.

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THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS REJOICE—BROKEN PROMISES IN FRANCE—STRUGGLES IN THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTS.

BELGIUM.

It will soon be twenty-five years since the Brussels Socialist daily, "The People," was launched. The Belgian Socialists are preparing a fitting celebration for the anniversary of their organ.

FRANCE.

Last March 27 the City Council of Paris promised the municipal workers of establishing a weekly holiday after the first of January, 1909, without reduction of wages. It is doubtful whether the promise will now be kept.

The shopmen and girls of the Bazar de l'Hotel-de-Ville, the Samaritaine, the Pygmallion, the Belle Jardiniere, the Menagerie, the Louvre, the Galleries Lafayette, the Maison Esders, and many other large shops, have sent a delegation to Prefect of Police Lepine, protesting against the unexpected repeal of the law granting a weekly holiday. This new decision grants to the employers the power to impose on their employes three weeks of continual work, including overtime in the evening. Lepine refused to withdraw this decision, and an appeal has been issued to the people of Paris to boycott those shops which are not closed on Sundays.

GERMANY.

A history of the Viennese revolution of 1848, published seven years ago and since then widely read throughout the German empire, has been stopped from re-publication in the Berlin "Vorwaerts," on the ground of its being "a danger to the state." It seems the work reproduces an appeal printed at the time calling on the troops not to fire on the people.

A debate has been going on in the Reichstag, over the insertion of clauses in the factory regulations dealing with women's work. One paragraph forbids night work for women, and limits their employment to ten hours daily. The Social Democrats moved that the latter be altered to nine hours, and after January 1, 1912 to eight hours. They also moved that the paragraph forbidding night work apply to boys as well as women. There are already clauses fixing an hour's mid-day pause and a rest-period of eleven hours for women, and forbidding them to be employed during the eight weeks preceding and following their confinement. The Social Democrats moved to substitute twelve weeks for eight, and that their situations be kept for them. These amendments were all voted down.

If the coal miners of the empire had any hope that the awful Radbad disaster would lead to reforms, it has already been shattered. There is to be no national mining law and no workmen-controllers. Instead there are only to be "persons of confidence" chosen from among the miners, who are once a month to accompany a state official over the mines where they work and may write down in a book anything that they find out or order. These complaints, if the mine-owners do not at once take means to remedy the conditions, are to be brought forward at the next meeting of the workers' committee. Meanwhile, the delay of one moment may be a matter of life or death.

AUSTRIA.

The trades unions of Austria, who in 1892 numbered 44,606 members, record to-day a membership of 501,094, of whom 46,401 are women.

The Socialist section in the Austrian parliament has entered a demand that Austria give at once a constitution to Bosnia providing for universal suffrage. They also request from the government a statement of the political situation as between itself and the rest of Europe.

The Vienna executioner has left for Prague in consequence of the proclamation of a state of siege.

Victor Adler, in a powerful speech in the Reichsrath, strongly condemned the state of siege, the actions of the different factions which had led up to it, and the wrongful attempt to subvert the constitution. Only in and through Parliament and through racial concord as already existed in the Socialist party, could Austria maintain her existence. He further condemned the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which he said had produced nothing but danger to peace, except that it had damaged severely the trade of the country and had aggravated unemployment among thousands of workmen in Lower Austria, Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia. He did not wonder that the Bosnians did not yearn to come under the rod of an administration the supreme flower of whose statesmanlike wisdom is the state of siege, or under the rod of that Hungarian Government which keeps the Slavs and Germans of Hungary in chains, and blackmails even the Crown into breaking its word on universal suffrage.

The Workingmen of Silesia are having a bitter struggle to retain the franchise. A special convention, with 112 delegates, has been held at Troppeau to consider methods of protecting their voting rights, which the master class is straining to limit and withdraw from the proletariat.

At the close of the meeting the police made a disturbance, but were prevented from carrying it very far.

DENMARK.

In spite of all that the Socialists of Copenhagen could do in their behalf, two Russian revolutionists have been extradited to Russia for alleged political activity. In the last week of November the police arrested ten Russians in Copenhagen; four were released next day, of whom two were, strange to say, re-arrested. These two, who have committed no crime, but are suspected of being political refugees, are the ones who were sent back by the police to Russia.

POLAND.

The state of martial law in Russian Poland has been abolished and replaced by a state of extra surveillance. This is less costly to the government, but gives the Governor-General just the same full liberty of repression, incarceration and murder. This is in force in Warsaw, Lodz, Czenstochowa, Sognowice, and has now been declared in Radom. The rest of the country —about half—is under a less severe control, which makes some formalities necessary in order to commit a murder for the government.

The day after martial law was abolished, the rest of the trade unions were crushed, and with them five Polish Nationalist organizations.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.
fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and
Wednesday and Sunday. Open every
Hungarian educational meetings every

Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and **women** cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So. street. Free reading room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

M. RUTHER, Manufacturer of Fine Cigars, Holyoke, Mass.

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